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THE MINUTE MAN.

THE FIRST SHEDDING OF BLOOD IN THE REVOLUTION.

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES AT CONCORD, MASS.—MULTITUDES THRONGING THE HISTORIC TOWN—A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF THE DISTINGUISHED MEN OF THE NATION—THE SCENE PRESENTED WITHIN THE GRAND TENT—BREAKING DOWN OF THE PLATFORM—GENEROUS HOSPITALITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF CONCORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Mass., April 19.—At last the eventful day concerning which so much has been said has arrived, and those who were awakened by the hundred guns fired at daylight on Lexington Common and the Concord Hillside were rejoiced to find that the weather promised to be fair. Happily it was so in one respect, for the sky was cloudless and the roads dry; but it was biting cold, and while all of the thousands who were gathered in those tents suffered severely, the seeds of fatal disease must have been planted in many, and it is safe to say that more people have been killed in Concord and Lexington to-day than 100 years ago. The roads were in good order, only because they were frozen hard and solid. But the people did not seem to care for these hardships, and, in the fine simile of Emerson, they appeared to be heated by their patriotism, as were their ancestors. In Boston, as in the two historic towns and adjacent villages, the inhabitants were early astir. In the city which is overlooking Bunker Hill great crowds could be seen at an early hour surging toward the Fitchburg and Lowell depots. The majority, desiring to go through Lexington to reach Concord, chose the latter road, to their great subsequent disgust. Large promises had been made as to extra trains and quick transit, not one of which was kept. The Lowell road broke down under the first crowd, because of the miserable inefficiency of its management. Without any management at all it might have done the public some service, but as things were it produced nothing but delays and profanity. But at last a portion of those desiring to reach Concord got there, but before their arrival the opening scenes of the day had occurred. The procession, which was imposing in numbers and creditable in appearance, had marched through the streets of the town to the statue of the Minute-man, which was then unveiled with appropriate, but brief, ceremonies. The crowds had surged through the streets after the procession had moved to the historic battle-ground, crowding into the immense tent, which, long before the hour for the beginning of the proceedings, was crowded to its utmost capacity. It is hard to estimate numbers, but it is safe to say there must have been over 5,000 people packed within the inclosure. The scene during waiting time was one of interest. The huge tent, it is true, was uncomfortably cold, but it was gayly decked with flags and streamers, which, with the rich toilets of ladies and the banners of the various companies of Minute-men, made up a picture which, with the vast size of the audience and the place and time, will always be remembered by those who gazed upon it.

THE DISTINGUISHED MEN ON THE PLATFORM.

A little later it became even more memorable, for the platform was then filled by men who have become famous in the nation's history. There was the President, seated on the left of Judge Hoar, gazing in his abstracted way upon the scene before him. On the right of the Chairman was Vice President Wilson, looking pleased and absorbed. Beyond the President were Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Robeson, Delano, and Postmaster General Jewell, all for the moment appearing sedate, as became the Cabinet Ministers of a Republic celebrating its centennial. There were others not less distinguished upon that platform. There was Ralph Waldo Emerson, showing in his intellectual face the sign of that world-wide fame he has so long enjoyed; there was James Russell Lowell, bearded like the pard, but with the eye and forehead that tell the story of his life; behind and standing was Speaker Blaine, whose fine-cut face proclaimed him a king among men; there were Govs. Gaston, of Massachusetts; Peck, of Vermont; Dingley, of Maine; Howard, of Rhode Island; Ingersoll, of Connecticut; and not least among this distinguished throng was George William Curtis, looking himself the scholar and orater.

AN UNSTABLE STRUCTURE.

All this greatness in politics and literature was too much for the platform which Concord had constructed to sustain, for in the middle of the opening prayer it gave way directly under the chairs of the President and Secretary of State. These eminent officials only saved themselves from an undignified fall by suddenly springing to their feet and upon the part of the platform in front of them which remained firm. This incident, of course, startled the audience, but the promptness of Gov. Jewell in allaying the excitement prevented a panic, and after a moment's interruption the minister proceeded. Hardly had the prayer been concluded when there was another break in that singular platform, and during the day this thing occurred no less than six times. After the fourth the President declined to trust himself any longer on the unstable structure, and descended to the ground among the reporters, where he remained until the time for his departure for Lexington arrived. This occurred during the delivery of the oration of Mr. Curtis, which was suspended to allow him to leave, with his Cabinet and the other distinguished guests. There were loud calls for a speech from the President, but he declined, and even refused to show himself to the people, pointing those near him to the ruined platform as a reason. He was then driven to the Lowell depot with his party, and took a special train for Lexington.

THE CROWDS OUTSIDE THE TENT.

While all this was occurring in the tent, hardly less exciting scenes were to be found outside. Although thousands were in the tent, there were many other thousands outside it. The hillside was covered; the road to the North Bridge was crowded; multitudes were gathered about the newly-placed Minute-man, and others beyond the bridge were grouped about the monument erected in 1836 to mark the spot where the first British soldier fell. The road to the town was crowded with pedestrians and vehicles. Curious crowds tried to push their way into the old houses on either side which were relics of the day, and especially into the ancient mansion of Rev. William Emerson, from the window of which that patriot clergyman looked out upon the fray. In the town itself it was with great difficulty that way could be made through the crowded streets. No such multitude was ever seen in this quiet town before. It is hardly exceeding truth to say that 50,000 strangers were in and about Concord to-day. Most of them left immediately after the services in the tent were over, and by the middle of the afternoon the surplus population had very largely diminished.

HOSPITALITY OF THE CONCORD PEOPLE.

It is due to the people of Concord to add that all who came were hospitably treated. All who chose had dinner in the great dinner tent on the hill, and, in addition, the doors of all private houses were open to all comers. The press arrangements were admirable, and, but for that unlucky platform, everything would have been in the highest sense worthy of the event.

THE CEREMONIES IN THE GREAT TENT—PRAYER BY REV. GRENDALL REYNOLDS—ADDRESS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON—THE POEM BY PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL—THE ORATION—THE PROCESSION TO THE DIFFERENT LOCALITIES OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Mass., April 19.—Shortly before noon the immense audience assembled in the grand tent was called to order by Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, and silence was immediately restored. Commencing the proceedings, he said:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this solemn hour, when the nation enters upon its second century, on the spot which was its birthplace, let us reverently ask God to be with us as he was with our fathers."

THE PRAYER.

Rev. Grendall Reynolds, of Concord, offered a fervent prayer in thankfulness for the grand results of the Revolution and the prospects of the perpetuity and increased prosperity of the nation. He paid a chaste and appropriate tribute to the patriotic valor and devotion of the minute-men, whose self-sacrifice was only comparable with that evinced in modern times in the history of our civil strife.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman introduced Hon. Ralph Waldo Emerson as the first speaker, and in doing so said: "We have this morning, in the presence of the President and Vice President of the United States attended by the Cabinet; in the presence of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislature of Massachusetts; in the presence of the Governors of each of the New-England States, dedicated to the memory of the first soldier of the Revolution a statue upon the spot where the first order of the troops of the people to fire upon the troops of the King was given. [Cheers.] In appropriate notice of that act you will be addressed for a few moments by Mr. Emerson."

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: Ebenezer Hubbard, a farmer who inherited the land in the village on which the British troops committed depredations, and who had a deep interest in the history of the race, erected, many years ago, a flagstaff on his land, and never neglected to hoist the Stars and Stripes on the 19th of April and on the 4th of July. It grieved him deeply that yonder monument, erected by the town in 1836, should be built on the ground on which the enemy stood, instead of that which the Americans occupied in the Concord fight, and he bequeathed in his will a sum of money to the town of Concord on condition that a monument should be erected on the identical ground occupied by our Minute-men and Militia on that day, and another sum of money on the condition that the town should build a foot-bridge across the river on the place where the old bridge stood in 1775. The town accepted the legacy, built the bridge, and employed Daniel French to prepare a statue to be erected on the specified spot. Meanwhile, Congress at Washington gave to the town, on the representations of Mr. Hoar, member from this district, ten bronze cannon to furnish the artist with material to complete his work. His statue is before us; has been seen as it was approved by the town, and to-day it speaks for itself. The sculptor has rightly conceived the proper emblems of the patriot farmer who at the morning alarm left his plow to grasp his gun. He has built no dome over his work, believing the blue sky makes the best background. The statue is the first serious work of our young townsman who is now in Italy pursuing his profession. We had many enemies and many friends in England in that old time, but our one benefactor was King George III. [Laughter.]

AMERICA UNITED AND THE NATION BORN.

The time had arrived for the political severance of America, that it play its part in the history of this globe, and the way of Divine Providence to do it was to give an insane King to England. [Laughter.] In the resistance of the colonies, he alone was immovable on the question of force. England was so dear to us that the colonies could only be absolutely united by violence from England, and only one man could compel the resort to violence. So the King became insane, Parliament wavered, all the Ministers wavered, Lord North wavered, but the King had the insanity of one idea; he was immovable. He insisted on the impossible. So the Army was sent. America was instantly united, and the nation born. On the 19th of April, 1775, 800 soldiers with hostile intent were sent hither from Boston, and made their ferocious attack on Lexington. Nature itself put on a new face on that day. You see the nude fields of this morning, but in the same day of the year 1775 a rare forwardness of the Spring is recorded, and it has been observed that in some grand events nature has seemed to sympathize with man. It appears the patriotism of the people was so hot that it melted the snow and drove it away on the 19th of April. We see gladly around us to-day the representatives of Acton, Bedford, Lincoln, and Carlisle, once four towns included in our town limits, and who were mindful of their mother town, and risked their lives for her on the memorable day we celebrate.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FIGHT.

Isaac Davis, of Acton, was the proto-martyr. In all noble actions we say it is only the first step that costs. Who will carry out the rule of right must take his life in his hand. We have no need to magnify the facts. Only three of our men were killed at this bridge and a few others were wounded, but here the British Army was first confronted and driven back, and if only three men or only one man had been slain, it was the first victory. The thunderbolt falls on an inch of ground, but the light of it fills the horizon. The British instantly retreated. We had no electric telegraph, but then the news of this triumph of the farmers over the King's troops sped through the country, to New-York, to Philadelphia, to Kentucky, to the Carolinas, with speed unknown before, and ripened the colonies to inevitable decision. This sharp beginning of real war was followed sixty days later—only sixty days later—by the Battle of Bunker Hill; then by Gen. Washington's arrival in Cambridge, and his redoubts on Dorchester Heights. In one year and twelve days from the death of Isaac Davis and Almer Hosmer, 120 vessels loaded with Gen. Howe and his Army, good men, and all their effects, sailed out of Boston harbor never to return. [Applause.] 'Tis a proud and tender story. I challenge any lover of Massachusetts to read the sixtieth chapter of Bancroft's History without tears of joy.

THE POEM AND ORATION.

Judge Hoar introduced Prof. James Russell Lowell, the poet of Middlesex, who would read a poem especially composed for the occasion. The orator of the day, Hon. George William Curtis, was then introduced and was received with cheers. [His oration is printed in full on the second page of to-day's paper.]

THE PROCESSION.

The procession formed into line about 10 o'clock, and a little after that hour moved forward in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Detachment of Police under command of Sergt. Laskey, of Boston.
Medford Band.
Fifth Regiment M. V. M., Col. E. J. Trull.
Gen. Francis C. Barlow, Chief Marshal, and aids.
Carriages containing Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Hon. George S. Keyes; Secretary of the same committee, Mr. Samuel Hoar; Chaplain of the day, Rev. Grendall Reynolds; representatives of originator of monument; President of the day, Hon. E. R. Hoar; Orator of the day, George William Curtis;
Monument Committee, Committee of Arrangements.
Band.
Independent Corps of Cadets as escort.
Carriages containing his Excellency Gov. Gaston and Staff, his Honor, H. G. Knight, Lieutenant Governor; members of the Council; State officers; Sheriff of Middlesex; Judges of Supreme Judicial Courts; Judges of Superior Courts; Judges of Probate and other Courts.
Band.
Newburyport Veteran Artillery Association as escort.
Hon. George B. Loring, President of the Senate; Hon. John E. Sanford, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Harwood, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committe of Arrangements, in carriages.
Committee of the Senate and House, consisting of Senator Edson, Representatives Williams, Tompkins, Fitzgerald, Burr, and Blunt.
Senate of Massachusetts.
House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. Theodore Lyman, Marshal; Aid, Col. Henry Russell.
United States Marine Band, under command of Lieut. Zulen.
President of the United States and Staff.
Members of the Cabinet.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy, including Gens. Benham and Miles, U. S. A.; Commodore Nichols, U. S. N.; Lieut. F. H. Wise, U. S. N.
Members of the Senate of the United States, including Senators Dawes and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Conkling, of New-York.
Members of the United States House of Representatives, including Representatives B. W. Harris, J. K. Tarbox, C. P. Thompson, of Massachusetts; Burleigh, of Maine; O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; Kellogg, of Connecticut; Phinney, of New-York.
United States Marshal and Judges of the United States District and Circuit Courts, including Judges Shipley, Lowell, and Clarke.

THIRD DIVISION.

Aids.
Chandler's Band, Portland.
Portland Mechanics' Blues, Capt. C. J. Rennell.
Gov. Dingley and staff, of Maine, in carriages.
Dignam's Band, Manchester.
Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., Major George C. Gilmore.
Gov. Weston and staff, of New-Hampshire.
St. Albans Brigade Band.
Ransom Guards of St. Albans, Capt. John Newton.
Gov. Peck and Staff.
Band.
First Light Infantry Veterans, Providence, R. I.
Governor of Rhode Island and Staff.
Drum Corps.
Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Major Kennedy.
Gov. Ingersoll and Staff.
Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Dr. C. D Homans, Secretary.
Marshal.
Fellows and Faculty of Harvard College; President Eliot, Treasurer Nathan Silsbee, Rev. A. P. Peabody, Prof. C. L. Smith, Rev. E. E. Hale, Overseers Dean, E. W. Guernsey, and numerous delegations, civic and military, from other cities and States.

THE BANQUET—AN INTERESTING EVENT—SPEECHES BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, SENATOR BOUTWELL, JUDGE HOAR, GOV. DINGLEY, AND OTHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, Mass., April 19.—Although the President and Cabinet departed before the close of the meeting in the tent, the dinner which succeeded was by no means wanting in distinguished guests, and the speeches which were delivered after the substantial hospitality of Concord had been disposed of, were not the least interesting incidents of the celebration. Among the speakers on the occasion were Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Judge Hoar, Gen. Dingley, Governor of Maine, and Mr. Acton, of Boston.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE.

In response to a call from Judge Hoar, Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

I acnnot accept the reason given by the honored Chairman of the day for thus calling me out as the first speaker. It occurs to me that it was for another and different reason. He has served recently in the House of Representatives, where he learned that on the call of States Maine is always the first call. Owing to that habit I have the great honor of being presented to you. In listening to the matchless eulogy of this matchless event in history, I was struck by one fact to which the gravity of the occasion forbids the eloquent author to allude. They have been searching round for a hundred years past for reasons why the first blow for American liberty was struck at Concord. The truth is the people of Concord, from the early settlement of the town, have been, to use a strong phrase, "spoiling for a fight." They had an Apostle Elliott among them early to train the Indians, but they relied more on their muskets, and when the colonists got into a row with Endicott the Concord men backed them up. When the period of the Revolution came, it was inevitable that King George should insist on measures that drove the colonies to resistance. If you will read the annals of that great event we are celebrating to-day, you will find that one of the first things the people of Concord did was to refuse to allow the royal Judges to sit, and to humble the Tories. I believe the name of a single Tory that was humbled by the Concord people has never been recorded in history. They never could find out where they went, but it is very easy to believe that under the weight of humiliation inflicted in Concord, they all resorted to the better fate of suicides. We have been told by an eminent English historian that there are fifteen decisive battles in the world's history. He closes his history, however, in 1854. I think if he had waited a little while later he would have found a few more decisive battles to add to the list. But in going over these battles from Marathon to Waterloo we come in for the history of all the great powers known to civilization; the Russians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Turks, and we find that not only were they the means of great changes in national land-marks, but that also the forces of European society were in a great measure decided by them. But there is one list of battles which has not yet been gathered by historians. We are aware of the fame of Marathon. We all know what Waterloo did. We have known later what was done at Sedan. We have known, too, what was done on our own soil at Vicksburg at Chattanooga, at Gettysburg, and in the other memorable conflicts of the late war; but with the list of battles we forget to number those from which those forces issued which tended to the moral elevation of the world. These have never yet been classified. John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives, when he insisted on presenting a petition from a slave, offered a notable example of moral courage. It was a conflict against prejudice, and that act decided the right of petition in this country for ever. A Pennsylvania Representative—I speak of it with some sensibility—forced the great issue of slavery in this country by putting a proviso to some Territorial bill. What these men sought was simply to force the issue. A small battle, a man killed in the first skirmish, becomes a transaction which has a remarkable following, and gives a breadth to the nation so vast, so grand, that if I should stop one moment to survey what has transpired, I would need more than the week Judge Hoar has asked for to read the mass of memories of the 19th of April, 1775. Then we were three millions of people. The House of Representatives has to-day more than two-thirds of its members who came from a country they have themselves settled, and where the foot of a white man, up to that day, had never trodden, except it were that of the adventurous hunter. More than two-thirds of the House of Representatives come from a land which lies open to future settlement. The day that the gun was fired across the bridge there were not on the American continent more than 50,000 white settlers settled more than fifty miles from the tide-water of the Atlantic. It was a narrow rim of land and people.

THE BALL IN AGRICULTURAL HALL—A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, April 19.—The grand centennial military and civic ball given by the citizens of Concord in the evening, at Agricultural Hall, was opened by a promenade concert from 8 to 10 o'clock. The music was furnished jointly by the Marine Band, of Washington; the American Band, of Providence, and Carter's Band, of Boston. The hall was finely draped with flags and streamers, and 600 people were present, including Speaker Blaine, George William Curtis, Rev. Bronson Alcott, Judge E. R. Hoar, the members of the Centennial Committee, and a great number of invited guests from out of town. The presence of a large number of officers of the various military organizations at present in Concord lent an additional brilliancy to the scene, and the toilets of the ladies were exceptionally fine.

THE CELEBRATIONS AT LEXINGTON.

A CROWD OF SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE TOWN—THE OPENING OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—SCENE IN THE MAMMOTH TENT—THE ORATIONS DELIVERED THERE—VISIT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY—GOING OUT TO MEET THE PRESIDENT ON THE ROAD—THE BANQUET IN THE DINING TENT—A CRUSH OF PEOPLE—THE TOASTS AND SPEECHES—LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE—SCENES IN THE STREETS AFTER THE DINNER—WILD CONFUSION ON THE ROADS AND AT THE RAILROAD DEPOT—THE BALL AND FIREWORKS IN THE EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Mass., April 19.—A great French writer, who was also a keen observer of men, once said regarding this country: "The people of America are not patriotic on the surface, but deep in their hearts they have a love of country which when once aroused is not to be resisted." One hundred years ago to-day the love of country, which was deep in the hearts of the Lexington farmers, was aroused and could not be resisted. They loved their country, and were willing to give their lives for its independence. Animated by the same spirit, their ancestors in the years that followed, fought many a terrible battle for the maintenance of the nation which was then established; and to-day, from all parts of old New-England, they and their children come to celebrate the Centennial of the first fight for freedom. The festival in every respect is peculiar to America. In no other modern country has it been customary for the people to celebrate the anniversaries of battles. In England, the fight at Waterloo is commemorated by the military only, and even in Germany, the land of celebrations, the semi-centennial of the battle of Leipsic aroused but little popular enthusiasm. Loving peace more than war, the quiet Saxon peasantry turned out en masse to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Schiller's birthday, and all over Germany the occasion was regarded as a national holiday. On the other hand, the fight for Teutonic liberty which occurred against Varus, in Teuteburger-Wald, has never been celebrated by the nation, and even at this late date the much talked of Hermann statue has not been completed. The people of Lexington and the surrounding country, in this respect at least, are evidently not going to follow the footsteps of their Saxon forefathers, for to-day it seemed as if all Massachusetts had congregated here to see the Common upon which the first Revolutionary blood was shed. At an early hour in the morning special trains commenced running from Boston, and continued at intervals of half an hour to transport passengers to the scene of the celebration. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon fully 5,000 people were waiting in the Boston depot, unable to obtain a place in the crowded cars.

ASPECT OF THE TOWN.

In Lexington the exercises commenced at sunrise by the firing of 100 guns, and from that time until late at night the streets of the beautiful little village were thronged by a joyous multitude of men, women, and children from East Lexington, Arlington Heights, Somerville, and scores of lesser places in the neighborhood. Carriages, wagons, and conveyances of all descriptions continued to arrive all day. At noon there were at least 60,000 strangers in the place. It was a truly American crowd, rich and poor, high and low were mixed together promiscuously. Dainty ladies from Boston, dressed in the height of fashion, went arm-in-arm with some rosy-faced country cousin, and here and there some pompous city merchant could be seen talking familiarly with some hard-handed farmer, clad in homespun. The decorations were completed last night, and this morning's sunlight found the whole town transformed into a mass of fluttering bunting. The Town Hall and other public buildings were completely covered with flags, banners, and mottoes, and from every housetop fluttered at least one American ensign. It was noticeable that there were no foreign flags in the display. For one day at least America was supreme, and the Stars and Stripes were unaccompanied by the black-white-and-red of Germany, or the green of Ireland. On the Common was erected a huge assembly-tent, said to be the largest in the world. It covered fully an acre of ground, and in it at least 4,000 persons found seats and listened to the orations and other exercises.

OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE SCENE IN THE GREAT TENT.

With unexpected promptitude the proceedings were opened as advertised at precisely 10 o'clock. At that hour the scene in the mammoth tent was indeed an impressive one. The interior was decorated with thousands of flags. From the roof and on every side were mottoes suggestive of Revolutionary times. Upon a raised platform to the left of the main entrance were seated Thomas M. Stetson, the presiding officer of the celebration; Hon. Charles Hudson, Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., the orators of the occasion, and many distinguished guests. The stage was beautifully ornamented by flags, flowers and growing shrubs. Upon the left was a magnificent palmetto tree, and on the right a pine. They were intended to symbolize the union which exists between the States of South Carolina and Massachusetts. Above the platform a frame of rough-hewn pine wood was erected; upon this were hung many interesting mementoes of the Revolutionary War and the Battle of Lexington. Just above the speaker's desk was an old and weather-beaten American flag, showing only twelve stars, and bearing the inscription: "The flag of the good ship Bon Homme Richard." This was presented for the occasion by Miss Sarah Stafford, the only surviving relative of Lieut. Stafford, who served under Paul Jones on the Bon Homme Richard. Surrounding the flag were placed many old guns and pistols, which did service on the common of Lexington 100 years ago to-day. They were contributed by the people of the village, who have kept them clean and bright. One quaint old flint lock is labeled, "This piece was used in the fight on Lexington Common on the 19th of April, 1775." Others were inscribed as having done service at the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. A number of old swords, hacked and rusty, with broken wooden handles and blunted points, were hung with the guns. They were carried in the war of the Revolution by natives of Lexington. When the exercises were opened there were at least 5,000 persons seated and standing in the tent. Notwithstanding the denseness of the crowd, and the many inharmonious elements of which it was composed, the utmost stillness was observed, and it was possible to hear the speakers in all parts of the inclosure. The event of the morning's proceedings was the unveiling of the much talked-of statues of Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The figure of Adams was placed on a raised marble pedestal. It is of life size, and said to be an excellent likeness. In the left hand a scroll is held; the right hand is extended. The drapery is in the old Continental fashion. The figure of Hancock, which was placed to the right of the platform, is an almost faultless work of art. It was executed by T. R. Gould in, Florence. The costume is the French court dress. In the left hand the figure holds an open scroll, upon which is engraved the words, "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. John Hancock." The work was highly praised by a number of Boston artists who viewed it. [The speeches of Mr. Dana and Mr. Hudson will be found on the second page.]

THE PROCESSION TO MEET THE PRESIDENT.

At the close of the exercises in the pavilion a procession was formed, and marched out on the road to Concord to meet President Grant and party, who spent the morning at the celebration in that place. The line was composed of numerous military companies from Boston and other places, and delegations of citizens from Acton, Bedford, Salem, and sixteen other towns in the vicinity. A feature of the procession was the appearance of 100 Minute-men dressed in the old Revolutionary costume. They were enthusiastically cheered all along the line of march. At a point about half a mile from Lexington the Presidential party was met coming from Concord. The Boston Lancers formed an escort surrounding Gen. Grant's carriage, sending out-riders forward to break a line through the crowd, which by this time had become so dense as to be almost impenetrable. Accompanying the President was the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; following him in open carriages came Postmaster General Jewell, Secretary of State Fish, Secretary of War Belknap, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, a number of ex-Governors of the State, and many other distinguished visitors. All the roads to Lexington were blocked up with carriages and foot passengers, and it was nearly an hour before the Lancers succeeded in forcing a passage to the dining-tent. It was 3 o'clock when the President and his party sat down to the table prepared for them.

THE BANQUET IN THE DINING TENT.

Dinner was on a vast scale, and was laid out in a tent of mammoth proportions, along and across which an apparently almost endless array of tables were set. The tent was decorated in the same elaborate fashion as that in which the exercises of the day were held. Flags and banners were displayed, everywhere the national ensign being, of course, pre-eminently conspicuous. Tables were placed on a raised dais for the more prominent guests, but on the floor level for the general assemblage. For a while the guests dropped in irregularly, but by the time the President and members of the Cabinet arrived the vast inclosure was crowded. It was a scene on which enthusiasm and curiosity were strangely blended. Ladies and gentlemen stood upon the chairs, and scarcely refrained from stepping upon the tables, to catch a glimpse of the President and party. During the meal the ladies of Lexington were the willing and agreeable attendants on the guests. The weather was exceedingly cold, and notwithstanding the crowded condition of the tent, to remain long in it involved a good deal of discomfort. The wind swept in gusts under the canvas and rendered the situation of the diners exceedingly uncomfortable. Still they held to the post of duty till the end. It was the intention to have proposed a long list of toasts, but the condition of the weather had the effect of curtailing it a good deal, and of abbreviating the speeches. The President occupied the central seat of the principal table. He sat at the right of Mr. Stetson, the President of the day, and near him on both sides were members of the party who arrived with him from Concord. Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, arrived after dinner had concluded. It had taken him some three hours to get to Lexington, owing to the great crowds. Vice President Wilson was crowded out for some time, but at last he made his way to the principal table. The Governors of South Carolina, Maine, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Gen. Banks, Gen. Bartlett, and Hon. Mr. Dana, the orator of the day, were also among those who attended. For a time there was an idea of abandoning all after-dinner oratory, but a change took place in the managers' intentions, and the list of toasts was merely shortened, a process which was also carried out in respect to the speeches.

THE CRUSH WHEN THE SPEECHES BEGAN.

When the President of the day rose to open the proceedings there was a general rush forward in the immense tent. It was impossible to hear a word at any distance, and so every one rushed forward to the President's table. Reporters vainly sought facilities to exercise their craft, and accordingly pushed forward with the rest; but their labors were carried out with exceptional difficulty. Fortunately, the speeches were for the most part an echo of the sentiments uttered during the day, and for this reason did not require to be recorded with so much amplitude as would otherwise have been necessary. At this stage some interlopers found their way into the tent under the canvas, and helped to increase the pressure. Later on Gov. Gaston arrived with his staff, and the process of making room for the new arrivals necessarily added to the confusion, and made it very difficult to catch any idea of what was going forward. Still these difficulties were no bar to the generous enthusiasm of those present. They were evidently proud of their Centennial celebration, and of the historic events which called it forth, and did not allow any personal discomforts to interfere with the completeness of their commemoration.

A GREETING FROM CONCORD.

One of the notable events of this portion of the day's procedure was a friendly greeting which came from Concord. Notwithstanding the rival claim of the two towns to the distinction of having initiated the Revolution, which culminated in the achievement of American Independence, their sympathies and sentiments knew no antagonism. The message from Concord came through President Grant, and took the following form:

"Concord sends greeting to Lexington on this one hundredth anniversary of the glorious morning, by the hands of the President of the United States. The great Republic, whose thirty-seven States span the continent from ocean to ocean, is the harvest of which the seed was sown on the 19th of April, 1775."

THE TOASTS AND SPEECHES.

This friendly greeting was signed by Judge E. R. Hoar, President of the day at Concord. The first duty of President Stetson was to introduce the President of the United States, who was received with three ringing cheers. The President rose and bowed his acknowledgments, but made no remarks. Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, then spoke in response to the sentiment:

"The State of South Carolina. Never will Massachusetts forget the proud response of South Carolina the very night she heard the war note from Lexington. Gov. Chamberlain may veto everything he wants to, but he must not veto our earnest respect for a cheer from the Palmetto State to the Pine."

When Gov. Gaston arrived, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was duly honored, and her proud traditions of Lexington were again rehearsed. The sentiment,

"England and America, now true and loyal friends. The great Anglo-Saxon nations settle their differences with justice and without the sword,"

was to have been responded to by the Secretary of State, but he had been obliged to leave with the President's party. In place of his speech a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, who had been invited to attend the celebration. It is as follows:

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.

LONDON, March 8, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington, in commemoration of the attainment of independence by the United States of America. The circumstances of the war which yielded that result, the principles which it illustrates, and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians, in the struggle, have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes, quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves. On account of these features, that war and its accompaniments seem to me to constitute one of the most instructive chapters in modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to young men as subjects of especial study. With these views, I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea, even with the present remarkable communications, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me, even independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of many urgent occupations, which I am not at liberty to put aside; but I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt, that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion. In a retrospective view of that eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors, whose struggle to maintain the unity of the British Empire is one that must, I think, after the late great war of North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. We can hardly be expected to rate very highly the motives of those European powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed toward accelerating, if not toward determining, the issue of the war. Yet, for one, I can truly say that whatever the motives, and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit by releasing us from efforts the continuance of which would have been an unmixed evil. As respects the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of American citizens themselves, and can rejoice not less heartily that in the councils of Providence they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficial to the world. The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence, their unexampled rapidity and advance in wealth, population, enterprise, and power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried, as we shall, at the bar of history; but over a greater scale. They will be compared with the men not only of other countries, but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities and burdens which their greatness imposes. No one desires more fervently than I do that they may be enabled to realize the highest hopes and aspirations that belong to their great position in the family of men.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

TO C. HENDERSON, M. H. MERRIAM, and W. H. MONROE.

"The Bench and Bar" was responded to by Chief Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a brief speech. Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin acknowledged the "New-York Chamber of Commerce," [his address will be found in another column,] and Gen. Banks spoke to the sentiment, "Those who died at Lexington." In doing so, he spoke of the progress of human liberty, and made eulogistic reference to the virtues of Queen Victoria and to her liberal and enlightened policy. "The colleges and universities" was responded to by Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, President of Bowdoin College, and the last sentiment of the evening, "The women of 1775," was briefly but appropriately acknowledged by Mr. Edward Everett Hale.

In response to the toast, "North and South," Gen. W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, made the following excellent speech:

MR. PRESIDENT: Of the relations of the North to the South I am not an unprejudiced observer. On the contrary, I have a prejudice, which is shared by all soldiers, in favor of peace, and I think I may safely say that between the soldiers of the two great sections of our great country, fraternal relations were established long ago. I have also a strong prejudice against any man or men, who would divide or destroy, or retard the prosperity and progress of the nation whose corner stone was laid in the blood of our fathers 100 years ago to-day. Moved by this prejudice, fourteen years ago, I opposed the men who preferred disunion to death. True to this prejudice I to-day despise the men who would for the sake of self or party stand in the way of reconciliation and a united country. The distinguished soldier who is your chief guest to-day never came nearer to the hearts of the people than when he said "Let us have peace," and, Sir, the only really belligerent people in the country to-day, North and South, are those who, while the war lasted, followed carefully the paths of peace. Do not believe that the lights and dirty froth which is blown northward and scattered over the land, oftentimes for malicious purposes, represents the true current of public opinion at the South. Look to their heroes, their leaders, their Gordons, their Lees, their Johnsons, their Lamar, Ransom and Ripley, and tell me if you find in their utterances anything but renewed loyalty and devotion to a united country. These are the men, as our great and good Gov. Andrew told you at the close of the war—these are the men by whom and through whom you must restore the South, instead of the meaner men for whom power is only a synonym for plunder. As I begged you last Summer I entreat you again, do not repel the returning love of these men by suspicion or indifference. If you cannot in forgiveness "kill the fatted calf," do not with coldness "kill the prodigal." When the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment made its gallant attack on Fort Wagner in July, 1863, it lost, with hundreds of its brave men, its heroic leader and its colors. A few weeks ago that flag was gracefully returned to the Governor of Massachusetts by the officer who took it in action, with these noble words:

"Under the existing state of things I deem it decorous, if not a positive duty, to promote the oblivion of animosities which led to and were engendered by the war. I prefer to look upon such trophies as mementoes of the gallant conduct of men who, like Shaw, Putnam, and other sons of Massachusetts, sealed with their lives their devotion to the cause which they adopted, rather than as evidences of prowess on the one side or the other. The custodians of such a memento should be the authorities of the State honored by those gallant men, and I therefore transmit the flag to your Excellency for such disposition as the authorities of Massachusetts shall determine.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. RIPLEY.

No one but a soldier can know how he would cling to a trophy that he had taken in honorable battle. No one but a soldier knows what it would cost to give it up, unless compelled by loftier motives of chivalrous patriotism, and when Gen. Ripley wrote that letter he thought not of self, not of South Carolina, nor of Massachusetts, but of a restored and united country. There are tattered flags in that sacred hall in yonder capitol around which, in the shock of battle, I have seen dear friends and brave men fall like autumn leaves; there are flags there that I cannot look upon without tears of pride and sorrow; but there is no flag there which has to-day for us a deeper significance, or that bears within its folds a brighter omen of "Peace on earth, good will to men," than that battle-stained emblem so tenderly restored by a son of South Carolina, whom here in the name of the soldiers of Massachusetts I thank and greet as brother. And I am proud that he was an American soldier. As an American I am as proud of the men who charged so bravely with Pickett's Division on our lines at Gettysburg, as I am of the men who bravely met and repulsed them there. Men cannot always choose the right cause, but when, having chosen that which conscience dictates, they are ready to die for it, if they justify not their cause, they at least ennoble themselves, and the men who for conscience sake fought against their Government at Gettysburg ought easily to be forgiven by the sons of the men who for conscience sake fought against the Government at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Oh, Sir, as Massachusetts was first in war, so let her be first in peace, and she shall forever be first in the hearts of her countrymen. And let us here resolve that, true to her ancient motto while in war, *ense petit placidam*, in peace she demands not only for herself but for every inch of this great country, *sub libertate quietam*.

AFTER TH

THE LEXINGTON MARTYRS.

ORATION OF HON. RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

OPENING SCENE OF THE REVOLUTION—THE PATRIOTS WILLING VICTIMS OF THE BRITISH—THE INEVITABLE ISSUE—BOTH SIDES PREPARED FOR IT—THE CURTAIN OF THE GREAT DRAMA RISES AT LEXINGTON.

How mysterious is that touch of fate which gives immortality to a spot of earth—to a name! The vital spark falls upon it, and it flashes into immortal life. There were countless passes through the Locrian Mountains, whose names have perished. The lot fell upon one of them; and the name of Thermopylæ is as fresh after 2,000 years as in the glory's prime of Greece, and the world over is, and ever will be, among all races and all climes, a watchword for heroic self-devotion, an electric shock to create a soul of patriot valor under the ribs of death. There are thick studded villages over the plains of Belgium unknown to fame, and none less known than Waterloo, whose name on the morning of the 18th of June, 1815, had not been heard beyond the sound of its village chimes. By the setting sun of that day, it was to stand forever an appeal of pride and glory to one great race, while the mere utterance of its syllables stirs to the very depths the resentment and chagrin of another, so that its place in human speech is a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

There were many hamlets of New-England through which British troops passed and repassed in 1775—hamlets whose people were no less patriotic and devoted than your own; but the lot of glory fell to Lexington. A few minutes of the dawn of a Spring morning, and your name was sealed with the blood of martyrs; it was to be cherished forever in the affectionate memories of the people of a continent, to be borne on banners above the smoke of battle, inscribed upon the war ships of a great nation, and proudly carried into every sea, to be adopted in grateful remembrance by hundreds of towns in all parts of this empire; a name which will ever cry,

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

But Thermopylæ and Waterloo, like many other names, owed their immortality to strangers. The 300 Spartans marched many weary leagues from the centre of Laconia to defend, against the myriads of Asiatic invaders, those defiles for which the natives had no thought of contending. It was the accident that the two vast war-clouds, charged full with Gallic and British thunders, broke just there, which gave Waterloo what its own nation could never have given it. It was foreign flint and foreign steel that struck for it the vital spark. How little have the people of Gettysburg to do with the consecration of its soil!

It is the felicity of Lexington that she was consecrated to the world's use by the blood of her own sons. The men who fell on this green, under the shadow of the village church, willing martyrs, were men born and reared here, taught at the village school, and from the village pulpit, freeholders of your own lands, voters in your own town-meetings, organized into the militia of your little community. When they stood in line, when they refused to surrender their arms, when they fell beneath the British volley, it was in sight of mothers, wives, and daughters, and—that cabalistic word to all villagers of New-England—of neighbors. It was no chance conflict of foreign or allied armies. It was no work of even friendly and neighboring hands. Sixty or seventy freeholders and voters of Lexington, in their primitive capacity, organized, after the manner of their fathers, into military array, by authority of the town and province, bearing arms by a right they deemed their inalienable birthright, they stood there in obedience to the voice of the people of the town and province, their hearts, consciences, and understandings fully satisfied and fully instructed, determined not to begin war in a state of legal peace, but resolved, if war must come, if in the providence of God it was to begin there, to meet it in their own persons, and, if it was so written, to be the first to shed their blood in the common cause.

THE IMMORTALITY OF A NAME.

It is one of the proofs of the infinite superiority of spirit over matter, that this immortality of a name is not the accidental dropping of a material force. It is the conscience, the will of men, that clothes with endless life the spot of earth and forms its syllables into immortal speech. That spot is consecrate to fame or infamy on which the human spirit has done some great act for good or evil. And, of all the good deeds that men may do for their race, there is none that speaks to the heart like voluntary sacrifice. It is not the blood of warriors, but the blood of martyrs, that is the seed of the Church. It is written in the very constitution of human nature that without the shedding of blood there is no remission of the bonds and penalties which the pride or the lusts of men have laid upon even the most innocent. It is not so much the field of ever so just a battle, as it is the block, the scaffold, the burning fagots, the cross, of voluntary intelligent sacrifice, which speak most effectively to the heart. Of all the voices that call to men, none so stirs the soul as the voice of the blood of martyrs calling from the ground. And, of all martyrs, so it is that, whether always justly or not, it is the first martyrs who are longest known and most widely honored. In the first centuries of the new faith there were countless heroes, saints, martyrs, and confessors; and armies fought in just and necessary self-defense. But the world turns to one name, the first consecrated and longest remembered, for he was the first martyr. He was a young man of whom we know nothing but that he was one of seven ordained to the lowest order of the ministry in the church at Jerusalem. The chance came to him first; and, like all such chances, it gave only an opportunity. A word of retraction, a hesitation to testify at the instant, and his name would have died with his natural death. With a brave and willing heart he met the issue; and for 800 years the until then unknown name of Stephen has been honored by the dedication of thousands of churches and chapels over Christendom to his memory; a day in the Church's calendar is set apart for the study of the lesson of his death, and at this moment his name is borne as a baptismal designation by no small percentage of the human race.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us never forget that the men of Lexington, on that morning, were martyrs—intentionally and intelligently martyrs. Let us consider this aspect of martyrdom a little more closely. That was a strange sight upon which the morning of the 19th of April broke. Some sixty men of your militia company, Minute-men, stood in line, under their officers, on the open village green, equipped, and with their loaded muskets in their hands. A force of British regulars which was twelve times, and was reported to be twenty times their number, was to pass by. It was a time of legal peace throughout the land. The regulars and the militia were citizens of one empire, and subjects of a common sovereign. Our militia had fought side by side with British regulars against French regulars on many a field, joined in the same cry of battle at Quebec, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Louisburg, and in the West Indies. They had fallen side by side in battle, lain side by side on the beds of hospitals in the malarious Sugar Islands, and been buried in common graves on the frontiers and the torrid zones. Men of Lexington had so served and fought and died, in no small numbers. The same band that bore your standard that morning on the village green had borne it through the smoke and din of the assault at Louisburg; and the same drums that rolled the call at break of that day had beaten their notes of assurance to the British regulars and of defiance to the French, in more than one encounter. The regulars were not enemies yet. These were not unwelcome as transient visitors, and most welcome in a common cause.

WILLING VICTIMS OF WAR.

Were these sixty men there by accident? Were they surprised there by a visit from the regulars? On the contrary, they assembled because the regulars were coming. They dispersed when the alarm was thought false, and came together again as soon as it was known that the troops were close at hand. Were they there to obstruct or resist the march of the British? They threw up no breastworks, however simple. They were not posted behind stone walls or houses, or in the thick woods that flanked the highway. They stood alone, in line, on the open common, a force twelve times their number marching upon them. They were ordered to surrender their arms and disperse by an officer who was entitled to disarm and disperse them, under the new order of things, if they were an armed band unknown to the law. The regulars came out in part to do that very thing, if they met any such organization in arms. Our men refused to surrender their arms, and refused to disperse. Must they not have expected the result? The volley came, and one-quarter of that little band fell killed or wounded. They fell where they stood, their arms in their hands. They were powerless to resist, but they would not obey. They fell willing victims, martyrs by intention and in act. But what did it mean? Was it an act of foolhardiness? Was it a willful defying and exasperating of the soldiers acting under royal orders? Was their death something they proudly and vainly brought upon themselves? Pardon me, my friends. Pardon me, American, Massachusetts, Lexington men and women, that I put these questions as to men whom a whole people have honored for a full century, for whom monuments stand, and to whose memory, this day, the thoughts of millions are given in all lands, and on all seas.

We ought not to be surprised if their act should seem to have been what I suggest, to many moderate and fair-minded persons who do not know well the history of those days and the spirit of our people. I would give a few moments now, not to show to you, for you all know it too well, but to place on record for all who may ever need the lesson, the proofs that this act of our ancestors, in some lights so inexplicable, was a wise, well-considered deed of self-sacrifice; a sad but necessary part of a plan of action which the best understandings and bravest hearts of this province and of the other provinces had devised and recommended, and which, under the blessing of God, was acted out to its letter on this field in a way that could not have been bettered, which struck right home, touched the deepest chords, gave the surest consecration to the inevitable war, and has made this day, this spot, and their memory blessed forever. It is a mistake common among European writers, which in time may affect new generations here, to suppose that the people of Massachusetts in 1775 were striking out for new liberties and privileges to which they thought themselves entitled; that they bravely rose together, and broke the bonds of oppression and set themselves free. Not at all! Nothing of the kind. Nothing can be more unlike than the American struggle of 1775 and the social and political revolutions attempted on the Continent of Europe for liberties the revolutionists do not recognize when they see them, and cannot keep when they have got them. We broke no bonds. We were never bound. We were free born. A homogeneous community, English, with trifling exceptions, taking possession of a new land, the people of Massachusetts had been left for five generations, by what Burke called "the wise neglect" of Great Britain, to self-government and home rule. We had grown up in home rule, not only as against Great Britain, but as among ourselves. We called upon Great Britain for no counsel or pecuniary aids, for no assistance in our government, and for no soldiers to garrison our towns or frontier forts. We had never had on our soil an hereditary title or hereditary institutions. We had never had the relation of baron and vassal, landlord and tenant, or any of the relics or shadows of feudalism.

THE STRUGGLE OF '75 NOT A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

Our small properties were equally distributed, and no law or custom tended to build up families or privileges or great accumulated wealth, but all usages and laws worked directly the other way. We were not theorizers or experimentalists on speculative notions in civil affairs. We did the work in hand in the way we found most convenient at the time, always keeping in view what all assented to, the substantial political equality of men. We grew up a territorial democracy of ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, yeomen, traders, mechanics, and seamen, all, or nearly all, being small proprietors of land. We were educated to the responsibilities, duties, and burdens of self-government, and knew that there was no liberty without burdens and sacrifices. The people of the towns exercised many sovereign powers, by the acquiescence of the people of the province, because it was convenient, and found to be safe. No scientific line of division was drawn; but a line was practically settled, as the natural result of conflicting or co-operating necessities, reasons, principles, and conveniences. The people, in their town-meetings, provided for public worship, built the churches, called and paid the clergymen, and so exercised ecclesiastical powers. They built the school-houses, appointed and paid the teachers, determined what should be taught, and so exercised educational functions. They organized the town militia, appointed its officers, built the stockade fort, laid out the training-field, provided arms and equipments, and so exercised the military functions of government. The towns ordered the local police, drew the jurors for the courts, and so took their part in judicial affairs. They sent representatives to the General Court of the Province, and so took part in the highest legislative functions. They assessed, at their discretion, and collected taxes for all these purposes, and so exercised sovereign powers over property. But chiefly these town-meetings were parliaments for the free discussion of all questions touching the interests of the people, and organs of popular communication with the Legislature and Executive. The records of these town-meetings are the wonder and admiration of students of political philosophy everywhere. They were a new thing in the world's history. It has been said that, if every other record should perish, the true character and full history of the civil struggle from 1760 to 1775 could be written from the records of the town-meetings, including the resolutions adopted, and the instructions sent to their representatives in the General Court.

In the Provincial Government, too, we were free. We chose representatives by towns, and the representatives elected the council. The judges were appointed and paid by ourselves. We ordered our own militia system, established and regulated our judicature; and persons charged with crimes were tried within the province, by juries drawn by lot in the towns. We laid and collected our own taxes, and no tax had ever been imposed upon us by imperial power. We held allegiance to the crown, and were parts of the British empire; but we were a self-governing, home-ruling people, loyal, content, well-educated, and industrious, giving no cause of just complaint to the people of England. In short, we had been for five generations the freest, most self-governing people the world had ever known.

IMPERIAL TAXATION RESISTED.

In an evil hour, the pride, jealousy, and greed of the mother country, and quite as much of its trading, manufacturing, and middle classes as of its nobles and gentry, set its eye upon the colonies for imperial taxation. We denied the right. Burke would not argue the abstract question of right, which, he said, could only be safely discussed in the schools, but stood on the practical position, that Parliament had never taxed the colonies, that it was a novelty originating in a mere theory of parliamentary omnipotence, was felt by the Colonists to be unjust and oppressive, and might be dangerous, and would not pay for itself; and those, he said, were reasons enough for statesmen. The Stamp act was passed, resisted peacefully but pertinaciously, and repealed. The Parliament returned to the charge, and the Tea tax was passed, resisted by solemn leagues and covenants not to import or use, to which nearly all the people became parties. Lexington resolved, in words which few but a New-England townsman can fully appreciate, "If any head of a family in this town, or any person, shall from this time forward, and until the duty be taken off, purchase any tea, or sell and consume any tea in their family, such person shall be looked upon as an enemy to this town and to his country, and shall, by his town, be treated with neglect and contempt." (Peaceful resistance, all this—save in the case of two cargoes at Boston, to which water, cold and salt, was prematurely and unscientifically applied.) The Boston Port bill was cruel in itself, highly tyrannical, and a mean appeal to the jealousy of other towns and provinces, in which it failed, to their infinite credit, and only exasperated to the last point of endurance the sensibilities of a brave and generous people. The Restraining acts restricted our commerce, and sought to banish us from the fisheries.

But bad as were these well-known measures, and dangerous to peace and liberty, it was not they that aimed the fatal blow at our accustomed rights and liberties—the blow that must be fatal either to our system of self-government and home rule, or to parliamentary and kingly omnipotence, that placed the two systems face to face in irreconcilable conflict. The acts of 1774, generically known as the Regulation acts, were radical and revolutionary. They went to the foundations of our public system, and sought to reconstruct it from the base on a theory of parliamentary omnipotence and kingly sovereignty.

Let me recall to your attention what these acts were; for although the Stamp act, the Tea tax, and Boston Port bill, and the Restraining acts and the Military act had alarmed and exasperated the people, this monument on this field commemorates resistance to the Reconstruction acts of 1774. The councilors had been chosen by the people, through their representatives. By the new law, they were to be appointed by the King, and to hold at his pleasure. The superior judges were to hold at the will of the King, and to be dependent upon his will for the amount and payment of their salaries; and the inferior judges to be removable by the Royal Governor at his discretion, he himself holding at the King's will. The sheriffs were to be appointed by the Royal Governor, and to hold at his will. The juries had been selected by the inhabitants of the towns; they were now to be selected by the new sheriffs, mere creatures of the Royal Governor. Offenders against the peace, and against the lives and persons of our people, had been tried here by our courts and juries: and in the memorable case of the soldiers' trial for the firing of March, 1770, we had proved ourselves capable of doing justice to our enemies. By the new act, persons charged with capital crimes, and royal officers, civil or military, charged with offenses in the execution of the royal laws or warrants, could be transferred for trial to England, or to some other of the colonies. But the deepest-reaching provision of the acts was that aimed at the town-meetings. They were no longer to be parliaments of freemen to discuss matters of public interest, to instruct their representatives, and look to the redress of grievances. They were prohibited, except the two annual meetings of March and May, and were then only to elect officers; and no other meetings could be held unless by written permission of the Royal Governor; and no matters could be considered unless specially sanctioned in the permission.

THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD FORESHADOWED.

Am I not right in saying that these acts sought a radical revolution, a fundamental reconstruction of our ancient political system? They sought to change self-government into government by the King, and for home rule to substitute absolute rule at Westminster and St. James' Palace. They gave the Royal Governor and his council here powers which the King and his council could not exercise in Great Britain—powers from which the British nobles and Commons had fought out their exemption, and to which they would never submit. The *British Annual Register*, the best authority of that day on political history, says that, by this series of acts against the colonists, "their ancient constitutions were destroyed," and they were "deprived of the rights they had ever been taught to revere and hold sacred." Nor were these acts mere declarations. They were to be enforced, and at once and absolutely. The military acts provided for quartering the troops upon the towns. In February, 1775, the resolution of Parliament declared Massachusetts in rebellion, and pledged the lives and property of Englishmen to its suppression. This resolution amounted to a declaration of war. The instructions of Lord Dartmouth, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Gen. Gage, the Royal Governor, ran thus: "The sovereignty of the King over the Colonies requires a full and absolute submission." Gage writes to Lord Dartmouth, "The time for conciliation, moderation, and reasoning is over. * * * The forces must take the field;" "Civil government is near its end." He advised that the King send 20,000 men to Massachusetts, and with these he would undertake to enforce the new system, disarm the Colonists, and arrest the chief traitors, and send them to London for trial. A force of 5,000 regulars was gathered at Boston, and more were coming under distinguished leaders. The Common was occupied, the Neck fortified, and Boston was under martial law. Gen. Gage was authorized to order the troops to fire upon the people. The people, by peaceful means and moral coercion, and by intimidation, prevented the new system of legislature, jurors, judges, and executive officers going into effect; and Gen. Gage attempted to seat the judges and the new officers by the troops. The people continued to hold their town-meetings, and organized county meetings and a Provincial Congress, and Gage resolved to disperse them by the bayonets of the regulars. Troops were sent to Salem to disperse a meeting, but they arrived too late. His proclamation forbade the people attending unauthorized meetings, disobedience "to be answered at their utmost peril." By another proclamation he had ordered the arrest and securing for trial of all who might sign or publish, or invite others to sign, the covenant of non-importation; and the troops were to do it. He was ordered from home to take possession of every fort, to seize all military stores, arrest and imprison all thought to have committed treason, to repress the rebellion by force, and, generally, to substitute more coercive measures "without waiting for the aid of the civil magistrates." In short, Massachusetts was placed under martial law, to be enforced by the King's troops; and all for the purpose of changing radically, by imperial power, the fundamental institutions of the people, in which they had grown up, which they had wisely, safely, and justly administered, and on which their liberties depended.

We were not the revolutionists. The King and Parliament were the revolutionists. They were the radical innovators. We were the conservators of existing institutions. They were seeking to overthrow, and reconstruct on a theory of Parliamentary omnipotence. We stood upon the defense of what we had founded and built up under their acquiescence, and without which we could not be the free and self-governing people we had always been. We broke no chain. We prepared to strike down any hand that might attempt to lay one upon us. There was not one institution, law, or custom, political or social, from the mountain tops to the sea-shore, that we cared to change. We were then content to go on as parts of the British Empire, holding that slack and easy allegiance that we had always held, on the old terms of self-government and home rule. It was not until more than a year after Lexington and Bunker Hill, that, finding the two things hopelessly inconsistent, we declared our dynastic independence, and in that sense, and for that purpose only, became revolutionists.

COLONISTS PREPARING TO RESIST.

Against these subversive revolutionary measures, the colonists prepared to resist by force, for to that they knew it must come. Meetings, caucuses, and congresses of towns, counties, of the province, and of all the provinces, became the order of the day. They were all illegal under the new system, and we held them at our peril. The Provincial Congress collected military stores, called on the towns to organize the town companies, and began to organize "the Army of Massachusetts." The old Militia, recognized by the royal Governor, had disappeared, and the new Militia was fast forming, still inchoate; but it was illegal under the new system, and we joined it at our peril. Gage determined to disarm and disperse the new Militia, to destroy the military stores, and, in short, as Lord Dartmouth suggested, to effect by the troops "a general disarming of the colonists." These declarations began to be put into execution. The troops marched out into the country, to show themselves to the people. A force of 1,100 visited Jamaica Plain. A body of 100 was permanently quartered at Marshfield, in the Old Colony. The troops seized our powder at Charlestown, and two field-pieces at Cambridge. A few weeks before the 19th April a large force was sent to Salem to destroy the military stores collected there. The Militia gathered, the people thronged the way, obstructions were interposed, and the force withdrew without bloodshed. The troops cut off supplies intended for us, and we cut off supplies intended for them. Still, so far, there had been no conflict. No irretrievable act had been done. Tudor says, in his "Life of Otis," that notwithstanding the political excitement which continued for ten years with hardly an interruption; notwithstanding the hot zeal of the Sons of Liberty, the bitter opposition of as zealous loyalists, the presence of the military, cases of individual collision with the soldiers, and the seizure of stores,—still, "throughout this whole period of ferment, not a single human life was taken by the inhabitants, either by assassination, popular tumult, or public execution."

The convention of Middlesex resolved as follows: "If in support of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country." Lexington wrote to Boston, "We trust in God that, should the state of our affairs require it, we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates and everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of the common cause." Quincy wrote from England, "Our countrymen must seal the cause in their blood."

The whole atmosphere was charged with war. We felt it in every breath. There was a stillness of deadly preparation, and a patient awaiting of the falling of the bolt. The Provincial Congress appointed a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, a measure of deep significance in those days. It ordered the citizens to pay their taxes to Mr. Gardner, the agent of the people, and not to the Royal Collector; and Lexington directed its collectors to obey this order, and the town would secure them harmless. The issue was made up. But it was solemnly resolved that we must not precipitate the war—we must not strike the first blow. We were to endure threats, insults, and demonstrations of violence; but the British troops must fire the first shot. This was not a formal thing with our ancestors. They were close reasoners, could walk straight on a line of duty, and had almost a superstitious respect for the law. They felt the importance of satisfying the friends of our cause in England, and in the other colonies, some of which were still uncertain, and it was feared that the people of Massachusetts would outrun their sympathy and support. Accordingly, the Continental Congress recommended the people of this colony to avoid a collision with the King's troops, and in all cases to act only on the defensive. This advice was repeated by the Provincial Congress, echoed by the town-meetings, enforced from the pulpits and press, and we were committed to it before the world. Men of this day are sometimes amused to see that, immediately after the battle of Lexington, the colonists took to collecting affidavits to show that the British fired first. But they were better judges than we can now be of what was important at that time.

A CALL FOR MARTYRDOM.

When the British troops marched out this morning, it was not merely to destroy the military stores collected at Concord, but to disarm and disperse any military organizations not recognized by the new laws, and to arrest and commit to prison the leading patriots. If they had come across a town-meeting or a congress, held without authority of the royal Governor's warrant, they would have entered, and dispersed the meeting by the bayonet; and who will doubt, that, like the Roman Senators in their curule chairs and stately robes, our ancestors in their homespun clothes, and on the plain wooden benches of their office, Senators of the town and county, would have yielded up their lives where they sat, rather than acknowledge the tyrannical command? It mattered little, and no one could predict at all, whether the first blow would fall on the town-meeting, the Congress in its session, or the militia company on the training field. The troops were to destroy our military stores. If we could collect men enough to defend them, we would form round them, and stand our ground; and, if the troops retired, well; if not, they must fire the first shot. The troops were to disarm and disperse the new militia. If a company was out in martial array for the purpose of defense, they must stand their ground and retain their arms. If the regulars withdrew, well; if not, the militia must await the first volley.

Now, what was all this but a call for martyrdom? The first that fall must fall as martyrs. The battle would begin with the shot which took their lives. No call could be made demanding more fortitude, more nerve, than this. Many a man can rush into battle, maddened by the scene, who would find it hard to stand in his line, inactive, to await the volley, if it must come. But our people were thoroughly instructed in their cause. They had studied it, discussed it in the public meeting and through the press, carried it to the Throne of Grace, and tried it by every test they knew. They had made up their minds to the issue, and were prepared to accept its results. When the news came, at night, that the regulars were out and marching that way to destroy the stores at Concord, to arrest leading patriots, to disperse and disarm all assembled forces, they came together on this green in full ranks. They acted under the eye and counsel of Adams and Hancock, and of their own wise, venerated, patriotic Pastor. The widow awakened her only son; the young bride summoned her husband, the motherless child her father. "The regulars are out, and something must be done!" Yes, something must be done. That something was to stand on the defensive, and meet death if it came, and then meet war with war. The men separated on the doubt as to the truth of the report, with orders to rally at the drum-beat and the alarm-guns. The first messengers sent down the road had been captured; and the great force was moving steadily on. One scout, more fortunate, escaped, and spread the alarm that the regulars were close at hand. On the beat of drum, some sixty came together on the green. Affecting and heroic as is the narrative, its details are too well known for me to delay upon them. They were ordered to load, and stand in line. Strictly in accordance with the command of the Congress, Capt. Parker ordered them not to fire unless fired upon, and not to disperse but by his command. They were an armed band of the people's militia, organized by the authority of the people's Congress, and bearing arms in the common defense by what they deemed their inalienable right, the surrender of which was the surrender of their liberty. The Provincial Congress had not yet established a general system suited to extended military operations. The organization had not got much beyond the town companies of minute-men, and the alarm-lists. No one could know, on this sudden call and close-impending crisis, exactly what was best to be done. Each band must act for itself. But had we begun the attack, however successfully, we should have disobeyed every wish, counteracted every plan, shocked the public sense, alienated the doubtful; and the cause would have been thrown back, if not defeated. Whatever might have been wisest, if there were time for deliberation, and heads authorized to plan the work for the whole day, one thing these few men felt was bravest, most becoming the Massachusetts freeman, and most in accordance with the policy of the people; and that was, to stand their ground, with arms in their hands, as a lawful Militia, on their lawful training-field, prepared for whatever might befall them; ready, if need be, as Lexington had promised Boston, "to sacrifice life itself in the common cause;" feeling, in the words of the Middlesex Resolves, that "he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

THE PATRIOTS OF MASSACHUSETTS NOT UNUSED TO WAR.

Here let me call your attention aside for one moment. The people of Massachusetts have received no little commendation, in some quarters, from the notion that they were simple, peaceful yeomen and mechanics, unused to war and its work, facing for the first time regular troops of a warlike nation. That praise is not our due to the extent supposed. True, they had not seen war on their own soil since the last Indian fights, and the younger of the Minute-men had not served in actual war at all. But, from the foundation of the Colony to the last European peace, the Colonists had had constant experience in savage and civilized warfare. The Puritans had no scruples about the use of arms. Their pastors went with them to the field: and the Militia, when in array, had their place in the public worship. During the great French war, every fifth man of Massachusetts had been in the service; and a larger proportion of our able-bodied men had been mustered into service during the seven years of that war than Napoleon had led into the field from the French people at the height of his power; in fact, the people of Massachusetts had been up to that time one of the most martial people on earth. The historian Minot tells us that, in 1757, one-third of the effective men of this colony were in the field in some form or other. In the expedition to the West Indies in 1740, Massachusetts sent 500 men, of whom only fifty returned alive; and of that force sent out, at least six were men of Lexington. Of the 4,070 men at Louisburg, Massachusetts sent 3,250. The military records of your town are mostly lost; but Lexington proves in the service, between 1748 and 1762, a yearly average of from twenty to twenty-five men. Men of Lexington were with the Massachusetts troops under Wolfe and Howe, Abercrombie and Amherst, at Quebec, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. Massachusetts in 1775 was full of men who had been under fire, who had held respectable commands in the field, and had learned something of strategy and military engineering. The training-field was as sacred to liberty as the meeting-house; and the old musket hung in the chimney-corner as the old family Bible lay upon the table.

When the events of that day assumed their serious aspect, the British sought to prove that this little band fired first. Not only is this improbable, nay, absurd in itself, and contradicted by all our testimony; but no British officer speaks of more than what he heard and believed at the time. As they neared Lexington, the report came to them that some 500 men were under arms; and I am not disinclined to reconcile their testimony with the facts, by the consideration that they heard the roll of our drums, and perhaps saw the flash or heard the report of our signal-guns, intended to call our men together, and thought them a defiance; and, perhaps, officers in the centre or rear might have thought them hostile shots. But the front knew they were not fired upon, and saw the short, thin line of sixty men with arms at rest. Pitcairn, when he rode up to them and ordered them to surrender their arms and disperse, knew they had not fired. He was not the man to talk after hostile shots. Pitcairn has had the fate which befalls many men who carry out orders that afterward prove fatally ill-judged. When he ordered our men to surrender their arms and disperse, he was executing the orders of his Commander in Chief and of his King. If Britain was in the right, Pitcairn was in the right. Twice they were ordered to surrender their arms and disperse; and twice they refused to obey, and stood their ground. Then came the fatal fire; and why not? Gen. Gage had been authorized to use the troops for this very purpose. He was authorized to fire upon the people, if necessary to enforce the new laws, without waiting for the civil magistrate. He had resolved to do so. Had that volley subdued the resistance of Massachusetts, Pitcairn would have been the hero of the drama.

THE FATAL FIRE.

Was he to leave a military array behind him, and not attempt to disarm and disband them? If they refused, was he to give it up? I have never thought it generous to throw upon the brave, rough soldier, who fell while mounting the ramparts at Bunker Hill, the fault which lay on the King, the Parliament, the Ministry, and the Commander in Chief. The truth is, the issue was inevitable. The first force of that kind which the King's troops found in martial array, was to be disarmed and disbanded; and, if they refused to obey, they were to be fired upon. Both sides knew this, and were prepared for it. It is inconsistent in us, and an unworthy view of this crisis, to treat it as a wanton and ruthless slaughter of unoffending citizens by an armed force. It takes from the event its dignity and historic significance. It was no such accidental and personal matter. It was an affair of state. It was the inevitable collision between organized forces representing two antagonistic systems, each a *de facto* body politic, claiming authority and demanding obedience. If our cause was wrong, and resistance to the new laws unjustifiable, our popular Militia was an unlawful band, and ought to surrender its arms and disperse. If our cause was right, Capt. Parker's company was a lawful array, and their loaded guns were lawfully in their hands; they had a right to stand in their line, on their training-field, before their homes, and beside their church, ready to shed their blood in the cause. They were determined neither to attack, nor to fly; neither to surrender their arms, nor to fire first; all in strict obedience to the line of duty enjoined on them by the Continental Congress and the Provincial Congress, by the votes of the towns, and the counsels of their leaders. The issue was made up just then and just there. If you mean to subjugate and disarm this people, you may begin here and now. Of this issue, in the language of the common law, they put themselves upon the country. The British did the like. The trial of that issue, in the presence of the world, began with the first volley on Lexington Green, and lasted six years. The battle of the 19th of April began on this spot, and ended at Charlestown Neck. The war of the Revolution began on this common, and ended with the surrender at Yorktown.

Have I not demonstrated what I undertook to show—that not we, but the British King and Parliament, were the revolutionists, the innovators, the radical subverters of institutions—that we were the conservators of time-honored, dearly-loved institutions of self-government and home rule, and that on that morning, on this spot, your townsmen were intentionally, intelligently, the first martyrs, yet martyrs in war, and that on this field war began? Whenever British troops in martial array met the Provincial Militia in martial array, each in line of duty and under official command, and the King's troops in array fired upon the Provincial soldiers in array, the war began. War is unilateral. One party can initiate it. Here both parties stood ready for war; and it began with the volley, and the falling of the dead and wounded. It is not of much account in any political or military sense, but a satisfaction to our pride in our ancestors, to know that, rashly it may be, uselessly perhaps, but bravely beyond doubt, the fire was returned by men still standing in their line, in their martial array; and that the line was not broken until they were ordered to disperse by their Captain, who saw that the regulars were hastening up, on both flanks, to surround and capture them; and that, when the survivors withdrew, they took their arms with them.

LEXINGTON'S PROMISE TO BOSTON REDEEMED.

It is not of much account that a regular of the Tenth Regiment and another were wounded, and that the horse of the commander was grazed by two balls, but it is a satisfaction to know that here in Lexington was not only the first hostile volley fired by British troops at provincial troops, but the first shots fired back by our troops at theirs. You recall with pride, too, that no sooner had the regulars resumed their march than your Minute-men rallied, took six prisoners who had straggled from the line, joined in the pursuit of the British from the Lincoln and Concord line to Charlestown Neck, and that in that pursuit three more men of Lexington laid down their lives, of whom one had been wounded on the green in the morning. You read with ever-renewed satisfaction that on the rolls of that day Lexington stands first; ten of her townsmen killed,—seven in the morning on the green, and three in the afternoon in the pursuit,—the first in her list of wounded, nine; nineteen in all, from your small population, who suffered death or wounds in the common cause. The pecuniary loss of Lexington that day, in the houses and other property destroyed, nearly £2,000 sterling, bore a large proportion to the whole property of the town. Well did she redeem her modest promise to Boston, "We trust in God; * * * we shall be ready to sacrifice our estates, and everything dear in life, yea, and life itself, in support of the common cause." Well did she prove her faith that "he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

The news of Lexington spread with a rapidity almost preternatural. At noon that day a courier rode into Worcester, his jaded horse falling exhausted at the church's porch, and proclaimed the tragedy at Lexington; and the Minute-men, after prayer from their Pastor, set out on their march for Cambridge. Lincoln, Concord, and Acton heard the news at once, an hour or more before the regulars reached the centre of Concord; and when, some four hours later, Major Buttrick and Capt. Isaac Davis and his men of Acton led the column of attack upon the British outpost at the bridge over Concord River, they marched under a new order of things. The spell had been broken. The war was begun. There were no questions left then but of strategy, courage, and prudence.

I will not lead you through the familiar details of the rest of that day—the singular insensibility of the British commander to the perils gathering about him, lingering two hours in Concord after the affair at the North Bridge; the Militia pouring in from all sides, showing themselves on the hills and along the by-roads; the attack near the Lincoln line; the intermittent attack and defense of the next two hours; the hurried march, turning almost into flight, along the highways; the salvation of the party by the arrival of Lord Percy; the violences and outrages by the humiliated, distracted, desperate soldiery; the flank attacks of the Militia as they came in from more distant towns; and, at last, the bare escape of the survivors of the expedition, as they crossed the Neck at Charlestown, at sunset, and came under the protection of the fire of the batteries and ships of war. Great, indeed, was the change between daybreak and sunset of that day.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.

At daybreak, there was a state of legal peace. At sunset, the siege of Boston had begun. No British soldier set foot beyond the two peninsulas after that night. Patriotic citizens from New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were on their march by noon of the 20th. One force from New-Hampshire marched fifty-five miles in twenty hours, and mustered on Cambridge Common at sunrise of the 21st. Putnam rode one hundred miles in eighteen hours, and reached Cambridge early on the 21st. Green from Rhode Island was at Cambridge, and Stark's force from New-Hampshire was at Chelsea, on the 22d. As the news spread to the middle and southern Colonies, they accepted it as war, and mustered in arms. But these subsequent events are to have their appropriate celebrations. We will not anticipate them. We are here to-day to commemorate first what was done at Lexington, and the heroic conduct of her sons. This is due to her and to them. But we are here, also, to remember the dead of that day, from other towns, who laid down their lives in the common cause; the seven killed of Danvers, the six of Cambridge, the five of Needham, the four of Lynn, the three of Acton, the two each of Sudbury, Woburn, Medford, and Charlestown, and the one each of Bedford, Watertown, Dedham, Roxbury, Brookline, Salem, and Beverly; and the wounded of all those towns, and of Concord, Framingham, Stowe, Billerica, Newton, and Chelmsford. We are here to join heartily in sympathy with those thousands who, at this hour, are commemorating at Concord the events that took place within her limits, the second scene in the drama of this day so heroically enacted at the North Bridge. This is the dawn of seven years of centennial commemorations all over the soil of the old thirteen States, to be joined in by the people of this vast empire of all kindreds and races and tongues, from Canada to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a sight the like of which the world has never seen; and scarce a tongue in any part of the civilized world utters a doubt of the justice of our cause.

Men, women, children of Lexington, the curtain of the great drama rose here, to be acted out to the last scene at Yorktown. It began with the first fire of British troops in martial array on American troops, and did not end until the last British soldier left the soil of the new Republic, and our independence was recognized. At the close of the last century, you erected your first monument on this spot. Lafayette, who saw the surrender at Yorktown, came, in September, 1824, to see the spot where began the contest in which he took so noble and disinterested a part, and clasped hands with fourteen of the surviving heroes of the day. In 1835, you reinterred your heroic dead under your simple monument, consecrated by the eloquence of Everett. In 1852, Louis Kossuth, an exile from the banks of the Danube, after the disastrous war for the independence of Hungary, made a pilgrimage to this place, to pay his devotions "to the birthplace of American liberty," and said of your patriot dead, in words as true as they are eloquent: "It is their sacrificed blood with which is written the preface of your nation's history. Their death was and ever will be the first bloody revelation of America's destiny, and Lexington the opening scene of a revolution that is destined to change the character of human governments, and the condition of the human race."

God grant, that, if a day of peril shall come, the people of this Republic, so favored, so numerous, so prosperous, so rich, so educated, so triumphant, may meet it—and we can ask no more—with as much of intelligence, self-control, self-devotion, and fortitude as did the men of this place, in their fewness, simplicity, and poverty, one hundred years ago!

A NATION'S BIRTH AND PRESERVATION.

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES HUDSON AT LEXINGTON—THE NAMES OF HANCOCK AND ADAMS DESERVING OF EVERLASTING REMEMBRANCE.

Every nation owes its birth and its preservation to the gallantry of its soldiers and the wisdom of its statesmen. Impressed with this truth, and the obligation it imposes, the people of Lexington have placed in their Memorial Hall the statues of two soldiers—one a Minute-man of the Revolution, the other a Union soldier of the late war. In this way we have testified our first appreciation of the military and the value of their services. But we feel that our duty is but half done. We have two vacant niches in our hall which we purpose to fill with the statues of two illustrious statesmen, in grateful acknowledgment of their worth. We desire that the gallantry of the soldier and the wisdom of the statesman should shed their combined lustre in our consecrated hall, and so teach the rising generation that the civil and the military power are both essential to the preservation of the Republic. Nor have we hesitated in the selection of our subject. Two names came to us unsought. We could not overlook the men whose ardent devotion to human rights had excited the wrath of the King, the Ministry, and the royal Governor. These proscribed patriots, known and honored throughout the country, were particularly identified with Lexington, and were here on the famous 19th of April. Returning from the Provincial Congress, over whose deliberations one had presided, and whose counsels the other had controlled, they had taken up their abode with their friend and compeer, Rev. Jonas Clark, whose heart beat in unison with theirs, and whose wisdom and patriotism made his home a favorite place of resort to the leading patriots of the day. Here these distinguished statesmen were sojourning, to avoid the threatened seizure and transportation recommended by Gen. Gage. Nor was this prompted by mere selfishness. They lived for their country, as their history abundantly shows. The elder of the two, in the midst of comparative poverty, which he might have bartered for boundless wealth, cheerfully devoted the best years of his life to the cause of liberty, and did more to baffle the designs of the Ministry and prepare the colonies for self-government than any other man. He was, in fact, the organizer of the American Revolution. Far-seeing and sagacious, he early perceived the result of the controversy, and kept the great end of colonial independence constantly in view. But while he labored to inculcate the principles of liberty and equal rights with all the steadfastness of a sturdy old Puritan, he had wisdom to avoid those impracticable extremes into which many ardent men are apt to fall. He knew that the Colonies must act in unison; that Massachusetts, though goaded on nearly to desperation, must bear and forbear till the other colonies were prepared to meet the crisis. He knew that it would be madness for a single colony to raise the standard of revolt and attempt alone to withstand the giant power of Great Britain. And so he devoted his best energies to unite the Colonies and thus make common cause in resisting oppression.

CHARACTER OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

Though his feelings were ardent, they were restrained by his sound judgment; and his firm religious principles forever bound him to the interest of his country. While he was urging more moderation, and actually holding the people in one section back from overt acts, he used his best efforts in other places to implant the seeds of liberty and prepare the people for the impending struggle. Meeting his opponent at every point, he showed that we stood upon the broad basis of the English Constitution, and that they were the rebels and the violators of the law. When taxation was the theme of controversy, they were told that taxation without representation was repugnant to the fundamental principles of Magna Charta. When troops were sent here to enforce their arbitrary decrees and awe the people into submission, they were told that by the fundamental law of the realm the military must be subordinate to the civil powers, and that standing armies in times of peace could not be lawfully quartered among us without the consent of our Legislature. In this way he defeated the designs of the Ministry, and laid a firm foundation for colonial independence. Nor was this influence confined to his own town or colony. In every change of affairs, in every new scheme of oppression, he was the first to give the alarm and state the true ground of opposition; and, taking the cue from him, in a short time his profound axioms became household words in every part of the Colonies. He allowed nothing to divert him from his purpose. Neither elated by success nor depressed by temporary defeat, he moved steadily onward and generally turned adversity to his own account. When others hesitated, he was ready for action. When others faltered, he stood firm and never appeared more collected or more truly great than when the storm was gathering and threatening to burst on his devoted head. He met every crisis with dignity, and rose superior to the occasion. Trusting in the justice of his cause, and leaning upon a righteous Providence, when he had taken his position he stood collected and firm, immovable as Mount Atlas:

"Though storm and tempests thundered o'er its brow,
And oceans broke in billows at its feet."

No wonder that such a man, with his prophetic ken should, on hearing the assailing musketry from this Common on the day we commemorate, exclaim: "What a glorious morning for America is this!"

Samuel Adams, the patriot and the sage! There he stands in his marble firmness and his marble purity. And who so fit to be associated with him as his proscribed companion, the generous young merchant of Boston, who laid his princely fortune upon the altar of his country and was ready to light the offering when the public good should require it? He was an ardent patriot, and unfaltering in his devotion to the cause of his country. With a fortune and a position in society which would have secured to him any place he would reasonably desire, he put his fortune and his all in jeopardy by adhering to the cause of the people.

PATRIOTISM OF HANCOCK.

Having enlisted under the banner of freedom, no man was more bold or persevering in his efforts. He presided fearlessly over the Provincial Congress, whose meetings the royal Governor had forbidden. He was Chairman of the Committee of Safety appointed by that Congress and clothed with large executive powers, and was in fact the Chief Magistrate of the Colony and as such the Commander in Chief of the military, and had power to call them into the field in any emergency. Among other important positions which he occupied, he was called to preside over the Continental Congress, a body of men so renowned for prudence, sagacity, and wise statesmanship as to draw from Lord Chatham the highest eulogium on the floor of Parliament. But there is one event in his life more interesting in itself, and more illustrative of his character, perhaps, than any other. I allude to the fact that he took his pen and wrote in a bold—I had almost said a defiant hand—his name upon a document which at the time, in the estimation of thousands, was as likely to prove his death-warrant as his passport to fame. There is the figure of John Hancock, holding in his hand that immortal scroll which proclaimed us an independent nation, bearing his name and his alone, the affixing of the other names being an afterthought, induced in some degree, at least, by the prompt action of their President.

Here, fellow-citizens, you have a view of the two distinguished patriots we delight to honor—patriots who embody the zeal, the firmness, the self-sacrificing spirit of the Revolution. If they could speak they would kindle in our breasts an ardent love of liberty which would induce us to follow their example and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to sustain the institutions they labored to establish. But, thank heaven, they have spoken and their words have come down to us teeming with patriotic self-devotion. Adams, in the fullness of his heart in 1774, uses this expressive language: "I would advise perseverance in our struggle for liberty, though it were revealed from Heaven that 999 men were to perish, and only one in a thousand survive and retain his liberty. One such person must have more virtue and enjoy more happiness than a thousand slaves, and let him propagate his like and transmit to them what he had nobly preserved." With equal ardor and self-devotion Hancock declared himself willing, nay, desirous, that Boston, where his large property was situated, should be attacked and his property destroyed to promote the welfare of his country. In an official letter to Washington, in December, 1775, informing him that Congress had given him authority to attack the British in Boston if he should deem it expedient, Hancock says emphatically: "I heartily desire it, though personally I may be the greatest sufferer." Such was the spirit of our favorite statesmen, and such the spirit we would infuse into our children. Upon such principles was our freedom founded and, upon such alone can it be perpetuated. Hancock and Adams! Names to be held in everlasting remembrance! We bow with reverence in your imaged presence and seem to receive patriotic and devout instruction from your marble lips!

THE LABOR TROUBLES AT LOWELL.

MACHINERY TEMPORARILY STOPPED—ONE THOUSAND OPERATIVES OUT OF WORK.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, April 17.

The strike and lock-out of the mule-spinners is having its effect, directly or indirectly, on the manufacturing industry of the city to-day, about 1,000 operatives being out of work. This cessation of work will very likely not be so extensive on Monday, but the number of hands employed from time to time will be changed to make the work in the different departments of manufacturing as evenly balanced as possible. Perhaps some of the manufacturers may wish to teach their employes the lesson also which short time and correspondingly reduced wages gives in the unsteady condition of the labor market.

On the Boott corporation to-day 500 of the employes are out, including all the carders and pickers, and one half of the ring-spinners. On the Lawrence corporation about 150 carders are not at work, only about five-eighths of the carding being run, and the help getting, therefore, five-eighths of their former pay. In the Tremont and Suffolk mills the ring-spinners and all of the carders are away, making about 100 employes altogether. On the Massachusetts and Prescott corporations only about fifty hands are out to-day, these being weavers, winders, and spoolers. The Hamilton and Appleton companies are running substantially their regular complement of help. In all the figures given above the mule-spinners are not counted. On the Appleton corporation every mule is now running, we are officially informed, and there is from three-fourths to seven-eighths the old product of goods. The spinners employed are taken from other departments of work on the corporation, or were officials in the mills in which the strike has taken place. It is learned that not a mule-spinner in the city who struck or was locked out has returned to his work.

The number of mule-spinners on the different corporations has been gradually increased since the notice of the old ones expired. Six spinners came to the city from different parts of New-England on Thursday, and nine, it is said, on Friday. The new-comers are divided between the different corporations. The strikers rejoice, for the reason that their pickets, as they say, gobbled up one of two hack loads of spinners as they were on the way to the corporations from the Lowell and Andover depot yesterday noon. The five were sent by an agent in Great Falls, N. H., and being taken to the spinners' head-quarters a written statement was obtained from them of the circumstances attending their coming here over their own signature. The names given by four of them are Frank McFarland, Patrick Flanagan, John Flanagan, and John Mahony, and the name of the fifth is for some reason omitted from the list. These men, the spinners say, will leave the city to-day, and would not have come if they had known of the extent and importance of the strike. They state that they came temporarily, at the request of their agent.

Yesterday afternoon twenty-five weavers left one of the mills on the Hamilton corporation, on strike. Thursday, it appears, one of the girls during the absence of the agent from the city, circulated a petition for signatures of those who would join in a strike. She afterward left, and the twenty-five followed after. The agent says that in two hours afterward the places of all the strikers were filled.

At a meeting of the mule spinners of Lawrence, Thursday evening, the strike of the spinners here was fully indorsed, and it was voted that each spinner contribute $2 per month to aid the strikers. The Spinners' Committee state that they did not urge the strikes on a small scale that have taken place on several corporations the past week, but that they are the result of the low wages in all the departments of manufacturing. There is a strong sentiment among the treasurers of several of the corporations in favor of shutting down work entirely three months, their feeling being expressed that the rise in goods in the interim would more than compensate for the loss by stopping. A mass-meeting, under the auspices of the mule-spinners' Committee, has been arranged to take place early next week, to be addressed on the labor question by able speakers.

STRANGE TRAGEDY IN ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The Wellsville (Allegany County) *Reporter* of last week contained the following: "About 6 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 12, a young man by the name of Lafferty went to the house of George Van Noy, a farmer, living in the town of New-Hudson. Mr. Van Noy being at the barn at work, Lafferty entered the house and engaged the daughter (a young lady about eighteen years old) in conversation, the mother being at work in an adjoining room. After a short time he gave the young lady a paper, and while she was looking at it, her head partly turned from him, he drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering her cheek and lodging in the opposite side of her face. Immediately her mother came into the room, and he fired at her, the ball entering her head near the temple, glancing down and lodging back of the ear. The miscreant at once ran out, and when about two rods from the house deliberately shot himself through the brain, living about twenty minutes. The ball was extracted from the mother, but at latest accounts the one in the face of the young lady still remained. The physicians speak favorably of their ultimate recovery. The direct cause of this tragedy was unrequited love on the part of the young lady. The murderer was about twenty years old, an Irishman, and bore a hard name where he was known. He had formerly worked for Mr. Van Noy. He was buried by Dr. Young (the Coroner) in a pasture field near by. The grandmother of Lafferty, an aged lady living between Rockville and Belfast, was found Tuesday dead in her bed, bearing evidence of having been strangled, as blue lines were discovered around her throat. Suspicion points strongly to Lafferty as the probable murderer, as he was seen near her house on Saturday, and she was not seen alive afterward. If the old lady was murdered, it was doubtless for her money, as she was known to have had a small sum laid up to pay her funeral expenses."

ANIMATED BUTTER.

A grocer, in Ottawa, Canada, was made the recipient of a valuable present one day last week. A young woman entered his store offering butter for sale. He informed her that he had a sufficient quantity and did not wish to buy any. The woman asked permission to leave her basket in the store while she went to see a friend. She left, promising to return in ten minutes for her property. She did not return, and a few minutes later sounds attracted his attention, and on tracing them to their source, he found that they came from the basket of butter. He raised the cloth which covered the basket and discovered a baby. The woman did not return to claim her property.

THE CONCORD FIGHT.

THE ORATION OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT CONCORD.

BLOODY REVELATION OF AMERICA'S DESTINY—COMMON LIBERTY CONSECRATED BY A COMMON SORROW—THE WORK OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS—LOCAL SELF-RELIANCE THE SEED OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

We are fortunate that we behold this day. The heavens bend benignly over, the earth blossoms with renewed life, and our hearts beat joyfully together with one emotion of filial gratitude and patriotic exultation. Citizens of a great, free, and prosperous country, we come hither to honor the men, our fathers, who on this spot and upon this day, a hundred years ago, struck the first blow in the contest which made that country independent. Here, beneath the hills they trod, by the peaceful river on whose shores they dwelt, amidst the fields that they sowed and reaped, proudly recalling their virtue and their valor, we come to tell their story, to try ourselves by their lofty standard to know if we are their worthy children; and, standing reverently where they stood and fought and died, to swear before God and each other, in the words of him upon whom in our day the spirit of the Revolutionary fathers visibly descended, that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

This ancient town, with its neighbors who share its glory, has never failed fitly to commemorate this great day of its history. Fifty years ago, while some soldiers of the Concord fight were yet living—twenty-five years ago, while still a few venerable survivors lingered—with prayer and eloquence and song you renewed the pious vow. But the last living link with the Revolution has long been broken. Great events and a mightier struggle have absorbed our own generation. Yet we who stand here to-day have a sympathy with the men at the old North Bridge which those who preceded us here at earlier celebrations could not know. With them war was a name and a tradition. So swift and vast had been the change and the development of the country that the revolutionary clash of arms was already vague and unreal, and Concord and Lexington seemed to them almost as remote and historic as Arbela and Sempach. When they assembled to celebrate this day they saw a little group of tottering forms, eyes from which the light was fading, arms nerveless and withered, thin white hairs that fluttered in the wind—they saw a few venerable relics of a vanished age, whose pride was that before living memory they had been Minute-men of American Independence. But with us how changed! War is no longer a tradition half romantic and obscure. It has ravaged how many of our homes! it has wrung how many of the hearts before me! North and South we know the pang. Our common liberty is consecrated by a common sorrow. We do not count around us a few feeble veterans of the contest, but we are girt with a cloud of witnesses. We are surrounded every where by multitudes in the vigor of their prime—behold them here to-day sharing in these pious and peaceful rites, the honored citizens, legislators, magistrates—yes, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—whose glory it is that they were Minute-men of American liberty and union. These men of to-day interpret to us with resistless eloquence the men and the times we commemorate. Now, if never before, we understand the Revolution. Now we know the secret of those old hearts and homes. We can measure the sacrifice, the courage, the devotion, for we have seen them all. Green hills of Concord, broad fields of Middlesex, that heard the voice of Hancock and of Adams, you heard also the call of Lincoln and of Andrew, and your Ladd and Whitney, your Prescott and Ripley and Melvin, have revealed to us more truly the Davis and the Buttrick, the Hosmer and the Parker, of a hundred years ago.

THE STORY OF CONCORD A HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

The story of this old town is the history of New-England. It shows us the people and the institutions that have made the American Republic. Concord was the first settlement in New-England above tide-water. It was planted directly from the mother country, and was what was called a mother town, the parent of other settlements throughout the wilderness. It was a military post in King Philip's war, and two hundred years ago—just a century before the Minute-men whom we commemorate—the militia of Middlesex were organized as Minute-men against the Indians. It is a Concord tradition that in those stern days, when the farmer tilled these fields at the risk of his life, Mary Shepard, a girl of fifteen, was watching on one of the hills the savages, while her brothers threshed in the barn. Suddenly the Indians appeared, slew the brothers and carried her away. In the night, while the savages slept, she untied a horse which they had stolen, slipped a saddle from under the head of one of her captors, mounted, fled, swam the Nashua River, and rode through the forest home. Mary Shepard was the true ancestor of the Concord matrons who share the fame of this day—of Mrs. James Barrett, of the Widow Brown, of Mrs. Amos Wood, and Hannah Burns, with the other faithful women whose self command and ready wit and energy on this great morning show that the mothers of New-England were like the fathers, and that equally in both their children may reverence their own best virtues.

A little later than Philip's war, one hundred and eighty-six years ago last night, while some of the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay still lingered, when the news came that King James II. had been dethroned, a company marched from this town and joined that general uprising of the colony which the next day—this very day—with old Simon Bradstreet at its head, deposed Sir Edmund Andros, the King's Governor, and restored the ancient charter of the colony. We demand only the traditional rights of Englishmen, said the English nobles, as they seated William and Mary upon the throne. We ask nothing more, said the freemen of Concord, as they helped to dissolve royal government in America, and returned to their homes. Eighty-five years later the first Provincial Congress, which had been called to meet at Concord if for any reason the General Court at Salem were obstructed, assembled in the old meeting-house on the 11th of October, 1774, the first independent Legislature in Massachusetts and America; and from that hour to this the old mother town has never forgotten the words nor forsworn the faith of the Revolution which had been proclaimed here six weeks before: "No danger shall affright, no difficulties intimidate us; and if in support of our rights we are called to encounter even death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that he can never die too soon who lays down his life in support of the laws and liberties of his country."

THE TRUE GLORY OF THE TOWN.

But the true glory of Concord, as of all New-England towns, was the town-meeting, the nursery of American Independence. When the Revolution began, of the 8,000,000 of people then living in Old England only 160,000 were voters, while in New-England the great mass of free male adults were electors. And they had been so from the landing at Plymouth. Here in the wilderness the settlers were forced to govern themselves. They could not constantly refer and appeal to another authority twenty miles away through the woods. Every day brought its duty that must be done before sunset. Roads must be made, schools built, young men trained to arms against the savages and the wild-cat, taxes must be laid and collected for all common purposes, preaching must be maintained, and who could know the time, the means, and the necessity so well as the community itself? Thus each town was a little and a perfect republic, as solitary and secluded in the New-England wilderness as the Swiss cantons among the Alps. No other practicable human institution has been devised or conceived to secure the just ends of local government so felicitously as the town meeting. It brought together the rich and the poor, the good and the bad, and gave character, eloquence and natural leadership full and free play. It enabled superior experience and sagacity to govern, and virtue and intelligence alone are rulers by Divine right. The Tories called the resolution for the committees of correspondence the source of the rebellion; but it was only a correspondence of town-meetings. From that correspondence came the confederation of the Colonies. Out of that arose the closer majestic union of the Constitution, the greater phenix born from the ashes of the lesser, and the national power and prosperity to-day rest securely only upon the foundation of the primary meeting. That is where the duty of the citizens begin. Neglect of that is disloyalty to liberty. No contrivance will supply its place, no excuse absolve the neglect; and the American who is guilty of that neglect is as deadly an enemy of his country as the British soldier a century ago.

But here and now I cannot speak of the New-England town-meeting without recalling its great genius, the New-Englander in whom the Revolution seemed to be most fitly embodied, and the lofty prayer of whose life was answered upon this spot and on this day. He was not eloquent like Otis, nor scholarly like Quincy, nor all-fascinating like Warren, yet bound heart to heart with these great men, his friends, the plainest, simplest, austerest among them, he gathered all their separate gifts, and adding to them his own, fused the whole in the glow of that untiring energy, that unerring perception, that sublime will, which moved before the chosen people of the colonies a pillar of cloud by day, a fire by night. People of Massachusetts, your proud and grateful hearts outstrip my lips in pronouncing the name of Samuel Adams. Elsewhere to-day, nearer the spot where he stood with his immortal friend Hancock a hundred years ago this morning, a son of Massachusetts who bears the name of a friend of Samuel Adams, and whose own career has honorably illus-

Continued on Fifth Page.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A DAY OF INTENSE INTEREST IN COURT.

HE HAD NEVER DENIED THE CHARGE OF IMPROPER SOLICITATION TO TILTON, BUT HAD DONE SO TO MOULTON—THE STATEMENT PREPARED FOR THE CHURCH COMMITTEE—LETTERS WHICH HE WROTE BUT DIDN'T MEAN—EXCITING PASSAGES BETWEEN THE LAWYERS, COURT, AND WITNESS—INQUIRY ABOUT EXTRACTS FROM MR. BEECHER'S "NORWOOD"—THE "TRUE INWARDNESS" AND OTHER LETTERS—MR. FULLERTON COMPARES WITNESS' DIRECT AND CROSS-EXAMINATION.

It was so cold in court yesterday morning before the opening that Clerk Mallison, with a shiver and an explanation that it was "too fresh," ordered the windows closed. The crush for admittance was terrible, and many of the brethren did not hesitate to stealthily appropriate chairs destined for the reporters and the policemen, whereat there were repeated wrangles when the owners arrived. Many persons succeeded in getting in for whom no seats could be found, and these stood around the walls. The gallery looked very much like the top tier of a variety theatre during the engagement of a popular star. Just the same kind of a crowd filled it, and they conducted themselves much in the same way—stood with their hands in their pockets, or leaned their elbows on the balustrade and their cheeks on their hands, and quizzed the more favored occupants of the seats below. The Plymouth party were out in full force. In the seats allotted to them were three rows of ladies, some of them young and pretty, and all stylishly and expensively dressed. Bessie Turner, with her auburn hair neatly crimped into long love-locks over her temples, and wearing a black dolman elaborately embroidered with white tape, and brown kid gloves, was in the front row. A black-eyed, and, apparently, unknown beauty, with large diamond ear-drops and a camel's hair shawl, sat next Bessie. Two old ladies, of eminently respectable aspect, were the only representatives of the fair sex who sat on the Tiltonian side. Rev. Drs. Armitage and Ormiston and Stephen Pearl Andrews were conspicuous in different parts of the room, and on the bench behind the Judge's chair were the following prominent personages: Ex-Congressman W. C. Williams, of Syracuse; Mr. E. A. Farrington, of New-York; Mr. John L. Thompson, of Chicago; Hon. David A. Depue, of Newark, Supreme Court Judge of the Third District of New-Jersey, who presided at the trial of Botts; Hon. D. S. Wilson, District Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa; Mr. T. Walter Griffith, of Newark, N. J., and Hon. Henry B. Wright, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Morris and Keady were the first to appear of those directly connected with the trial. They entered almost together at 10:45. Tilton arrived soon after, looking fresh and pugnacious, and wearing a large blue necktie. He doffed his overcoat, and immediately devoted himself to poring over a scrap-book filled with newspaper clippings presumably relating to the trial. At 10:55 Brother Shearman entered, closely followed by Mr. Beach, who wore a large white plaster on the back of his neck. Two minutes before 11, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Scoville, Mrs. Col. Henry Beecher, and Mr. Beecher's youngest son filed in, looking rosy and smiling, and well wrapped up; Mr. Beecher, carrying a rosebud and some violets in his hand. Frank Moulton was the next comer. The jurors were called at 11 on the minute, but it was two minutes later when Mr. Evarts appeared. He had with him two gentlemen, whom he accompanied upon the Bench, and introduced to Judge Neilson as Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, and Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari, "His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States." His Honor found seats for the gentlemen on either side of him. Messrs. Tracy, Porter, Fullerton, and the other counsel soon came in, until all were present except Gen. Pryor. Mr. Fullerton showed traces of his recent illness. When asked how he felt he replied, "Better; well—yes, better."

At 11:12 Mr. Beecher took the witness chair. He manifested considerable nervousness by fidgeting in his seat and swinging around uneasily and constantly changing the position of his legs, and alternately flushing and becoming pale. Mr. Fullerton first took up the interview of Jan. 3, 1871, and Mr. Beecher insisted that the apology he offered Tilton on that occasion was not designed to cover any charge of improper solicitations. Mr. Fullerton asked if Mr. Beecher had ever denied that charge to Mr. Tilton. He had not, but had authorized Moulton to carry to him an explicit denial. Subsequently he said he had not asked Moulton to do this specifically, but that he supposed, as he had denied it to Moulton, Moulton would carry it. He had never spoken to Tilton about it, because the matter had never been urged after the first accusation. Something might have been said at the interview in question in regard to improper advances, but his recollection was at fault in regard to the details. He had never seen anything in Mrs. Tilton's conduct that indicated overweening affection for him. The letter to Mr. Bowen of Jan. 2, 1871, was written merely to disabuse his mind in regard to the stories witness had told him about Tilton. Witness did not want any answer, and did not care to know whether the letter had been effective or not. He took no further trouble about it.

The next point taken up by Mr. Fullerton was in regard to the statement prepared by Mr. Beecher for the Investigating Committee. On being asked whether he knew a gentleman named Frank Carpenter, Mr. Beecher answered that he knew a *Mister* Frank Carpenter. He refused to admit that he had a conversation with Mr. Carpenter in regard to Tilton's proposed publication of the "letter of contrition," but neither would he deny it. He could tell nothing about the statement except that it was prepared for consideration—to see how it would look. "Have you made up your mind by this time as to how it looks?" asked Mr. Fullerton, after a long series of resultless questions. "It looks very suspicious" was the ready answer, and a titter ran around the court. Previous to this Mr. Fullerton had had a sharp spat with the witness. Mr. Beecher had suggested that Mr. Fullerton was on the wrong track. Mr. Fullerton said, "You shall not get me on any other track at present." Judge Neilson ordered counsel not to make observations. Mr. Fullerton said that he would not if the witness did not. Mr. Beecher said that he had only made a suggestion. The whirr of a revolving ventilator annoyed Judge Neilson, and proceedings were interrupted until "the music," as his Honor called it, was stopped. The statement, Mr. Beecher said, was not designed to be offered to the committee by Mr. Tilton. It was merely to give the committee a notion of the original causes of the trouble. Witness at first denied that he had heard of the charge of adultery at the time, but afterward admitted that he had. He did not know why no reference had been made to this charge in the statement. The statement had been drawn up to please Mr. Moulton. Witness would not father its contents. He had never objected to them. Whether he had given it to Mr. Moulton for Tilton's approval he could not recollect. A letter, dated July 16, 1874, from Beecher telling Mr. Moulton that he needed to see him, and not to fail him. At first Mr. Beecher did not know what this applied to, but after much question he thought it might possibly have some relation to the troubles. Mr. Beecher's letter offering to drop the whole matter on condition that Tilton did likewise was then taken up. That letter, witness said, did not express his sentiments. He was willing only to submit the matter to a thorough investigation. He wrote it at Moulton's suggestion, but did not intend to act up to it. He had then lost confidence in Moulton's generalship. After several attempts to get a categorical answer to a question on this subject Mr. Fullerton sharply denounced Mr. Beecher as deliberately evading the issue. Judge Neilson instantly administered a sharp rebuke. The word evade, he said, had been used before at an earlier stage of the trial, and the counsel had been admonished. Mr. Beach said he was the counsel alluded to. His Honor told Mr. Fullerton to apply the admonition to himself. Mr. Fullerton replied that he would, but he thought he was right, as witness had evaded the question three times. "You must remember that he is a layman," said his Honor. "Well, he talks more than half the time," retorted Mr. Fullerton. "That is his profession," said Judge Neilson. [Laughter.] Mr. Fullerton thought a moment and then said: "If these observations are addressed to witness I hope they will bear fruit." He started to follow up his advantage, when Mr. Beecher, arising, turned toward Judge Neilson, and with great show of dignity demanded to know whether he was under the rebuke of the court. His Honor answered no; that counsel was. Mr. Evarts testily exclaimed: "That's what I call stuffing." "And you are one of the stuffers," said Mr. Fullerton. The great cross-examiner was now angry. He rose to his feet and said that he would not ask the question again, but would wait until he got an answer. While the stenographer was hunting up the question Mr. Beecher took off his overcoat, which he had worn up to this time.

Returning to the interview of January, 1873, Mr. Fullerton got Mr. Beecher to deny that any mention had there been made of the "letter of contrition." The three letters of February 7 were then taken up. Mr. Beecher denied that he had seen Tilton's letter until some time afterward. In regard to his own letter to Moulton, when he wrote it he was no longer resting under the imputation of improper advances, because if Tilton and Moulton were willing to go into co-operation with him at that time, it would imply infamy if they believed the charge. [Applause.] On being pressed to know why he had not taken pains to deny the charge to Tilton, he answered that it had "sunk out of sight," spreading out his hands to show how. His hands were arrested in mid air by Mr. Fullerton's sharp "I move to strike that out, and I say again that the witness is trying to evade the question." Judge Neilson thought not. Gen. Tracy said an answer had been given. Mr. Fullerton replied that it had not. Mr. Beecher was closely examined in regard to the existence of the charge of improper proposals at this period, but he asserted that it was never mentioned. Then the various phrases of the letter were taken up, and explanations of every sentence forced from the witness. Applause was given when in answer to a question as to how the publication of the trouble between him and Tilton would affect Mrs. Tilton's honor, he answered dramatically, "By the way in which the tongue of scandal reports everything about a woman."

Mr. Beecher was then required to go over his interview with Tilton, of Jan. 1. He denied that the subject of improper solicitations was mentioned. The May interview was then taken up. Mr. Beecher acknowledged with a comical smile that when Mrs. Tilton kissed him at that time he made no objection, although he believed her to be in love with him; her husband was present. In the February interview, when all three kissed each other, it was a "token of amity," a covenant, but not a formal covenant, nor an informal one either; that is, not a covenant in a technical sense. "I'm afraid of you," added Mr. Beecher; "lest when I use words you give them a sharp meaning." The descriptions of the kissing scenes elicited frequent subdued laughter. At this point the court took a recess.

Most of the spectators, including nearly all the ladies, remained in their seats during recess, munching cakes and apples. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Evarts had a conversation with Bessie Turner which made all three laugh heartily. The Beecher party, without Mr. Beecher, returned to court at four minutes to 2 o'clock. Col. Beecher had been substituted for his younger brother. The jury entered three minutes later, but the principal actors did not make their appearance until some minutes afterward. Then they all entered in a bunch. Richard O'Gorman, Naval Officer Laflin, and Rev. Mr. Dewitt, of Boston, were the new faces of note that appeared in the room. Mr. Evarts' ministerial friends did not return. At 2:04 the jury roll was called, but it was nine minutes past before Mr. Beecher mounted the stand, and ten minutes past when Mr. Fullerton renewed his attack. He began with the "nest-hiding" letter of Mrs. Tilton, and elicited from Mr. Beecher that he had written the novel *Norwood*, and had read chapters of it to Mrs. Tilton previous to the writing of that letter. Mr. Fullerton read from *Norwood* a description of Mrs. Wentworth hiding her love as a bird hides its nest from prying eyes beneath the leaves and brambles. Mr. Beecher said that he had not read the book since it came from the press, and could not say whether he did write it, but thought the sentiment pretty, and was willing to father it. Mr. Fullerton then read another passage from *Norwood*, which speaks of the arbutus as the breath of love; and another, which describes the effect of flowers on the sensitive human soul as causing feeling, excitement, suggestion. Mr. Beecher thought that a very good idea. [Laughter.] He had given the arbutus picture to Mrs. Tilton in 1866. Another passage was then read, describing the call of the robin for its mate as a love call. Mr. Beecher could not swear he wrote that, but thought it very beautiful, whoever wrote it. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher was ashamed to say he had never read Hannah More, and he had never heard Mrs. Tilton use the expression from that authoress that her heart bounded toward her husband. A series of questions followed to show that Mrs. Tilton had taken her ideas in the letter from those metaphors, but the witness would not be entrapped into admitting that the letter had for him the meaning those associations would convey. In the end he became somewhat disturbed, and took refuge in reiterating that he did not remember. He said he had not visited Mrs. Tilton in the year preceding the writing of the letter and had not been made acquainted with the details of Mrs. Tilton's troubles. That is what she meant by saying that she wished to bear the burden herself and save him from it. He had forgotten, however, that Mrs. Morse had sent for him in the preceding February, and he was constrained to admit that the subject of the conversation at that interview was Mrs. Tilton's troubles.

Mr. Beecher's letter of "true inwardness" was then examined. He had had no object in omitting the usual address and signature. Mrs. Tilton's assurances that all was going on well in her household was the greatest comfort she could give him. The letter of Mrs. Tilton, to which this was a reply, had requested him not to give it to Frank Moulton. The remark about it being safe for her to write, as his sister was in the house, his wife being away, meant that the servants were in the habit of misplacing letters when his wife was not home to take care of them. After some unimportant fencing in which the witness managed to cleverly wriggle out of Mr. Fullerton's corners, the Morse letter was brought forward. Mr. Beecher did not know how much he was that lady's senior when he asked her to call him son. He could not recollect what impression the contents of the letter made on his mind. Counsel was asking him to give his opinion on what two women had said when they got together. [Laughter.] His impression was that he did not read the letter at all. Why did he take it to Moulton? Because it related to the trouble? How did he know if he had not read it? He had glanced at it. Did he go where Mrs. Morse asked him? He did not know that she asked him to go anywhere. Mr. Beecher was then asked when he first heard of the scandal getting out. He answered, "When the Woodhull card appeared," but he was not sure. He did not approve of Tilton's going to Woodhull to quiet her. He thought he was not consulted until after it had been done, but would not deny that he had been spoken to about it before.

The clanging of a fire-bell here interrupted the proceedings for some minutes. Mr. Beecher did not recollect that Tilton had charged him with an offense previous to the publication of the Woodhull card. The letter of his nephew, Perkins, of Feb. 13, 1871, related to the Bowen scandals. In reading a clause from this letter Mr. Fullerton stopped before he had finished his sentence and was about to put a question, when Mr. Evarts demanded that the whole should be read. "I'll read more than you want before I get through," retorted Mr. Fullerton. "Oh! no," said Mr. Evarts. "*You* can't overload *me*. That's impossible, Sir. You have put half a sentence to the witness as if it were the whole." Mr. Fullerton flashed out, "I deny that I have put half as if it were the whole." Gradually Mr. Fullerton drew Mr. Beecher into a corner in regard to the time that Mr. Tilton first made the charge of improper solicitation. The witness attempted to escape through this crevice or that, but his tormentor closed them up as fast as he moved to one side or the other. At length he bounded out of the difficulty by asserting that "Tilton never made a charge of improper solicitation." Mr. Fullerton was dumfounded for a moment. "We'll settle that question now, Sir," said he. He read two passages from Mr. Beecher's direct examination, in which the latter distinctly said that Tilton had made such a charge. Mr. Beecher said that, "strictly speaking," Tilton had not. "Do you mean to state that he did not?" thundered Mr. Fullerton. Mr. Beecher wriggled under the pressure, attempting to make explanations, but Mr. Fullerton held him strictly to a categorical answer. Mr. Evarts and Mr. Tracy flew to the rescue. Mr. Beach sprang to his associate's assistance. There was quite a wrangle for a while. Mr. Evarts accused counsel of trying to catch the witness between a yes and a no when neither was true. Mr. Fullerton retorted that that might be the object of the opposing counsel, but it was not his. Finally the court allowed Mr. Beecher to explain that he did not regard Tilton as having made the charge personally, but to have acted merely as the mouthpiece of his wife. "Then," said Mr. Fullerton, "your direct testimony on that point is untrue?" Mr. Beecher admitted that it was inaccurate and needed correction.

With this climax, the day's proceedings came to a close. Mr. Fullerton says he will probably finish Mr. Beecher's cross-examination to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:08 Mr. Beecher resumed the stand, and his cross-examination was proceeded with by Mr. Fullerton, as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, I now come to the 3d of January, 1871, and call your attention to an interview had with Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton at Mr. Moulton's house. How did it happen that you went to Mr. Moulton's house on that day? A.—I have no distinct recollection of the reasons; I presume, it was simply making a call upon him.

Q.—Don't you remember whether or not it was in pursuance of an appointment? A.—I don't remember that it was in pursuance of an appointment.

Q.—Had Mr. Moulton reported to you before you went to his house on the 3d of January the effect which the return of the retraction had upon Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recall anything of the kind, Sir.

Q.—Now, whom did you first see on the 3d of January when you went to Mr. Moulton's house, aside from the servant? A.—Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In his room? A.—In his room.

Q.—What conversation occurred between you and Mr. Moulton before Mr. Tilton came in? A.—It was a general conversation, and one in which he spoke—but I cannot recall the particulars of what he said in respect to Mr. Tilton and his state of feeling; and I spoke to him also in confirmation—

Q.—Please tell us what you said as well as you can, Mr. Beecher. A.—Well, I expressed my great sympathy for Mr. Tilton, and my great regrets for the circumstances which had been developed in which I had been an actor, and for the injury I had done to him, and for—especially the distress and suffering he had in his own house and family, and expressed myself very strongly as being an unwilling injurer of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Did you express in substance the apologies which you had made on the 1st of January in Mr. Moulton's presence? A.—Well, I went over the same topics, some of them, but I did not formulate them.

Q.—In substance were your apologies and explanations the same as on the 1st? A.—They were substantially the expression of the feelings I had expressed, only modified by the reflection of a day or two.

Q.—Did you regard the apologies which you made on the 1st of January, those which you made afterward on the 3d of January, as meeting the charge which had been preferred against you by Mr. Tilton on the night of the 30th of December previous? A.—As meeting the charge of the alienation of his wife's affections, of bringing discord and distress into his house.

Q.—You did not regard the apology then as meeting the other charge of undue solicitation? A.—The other charge of undue solicitation?

Q.—Did you regard the apology as meeting that? A.—My apology that I sent to him, having denied the other was for that which I believed to be true.

Q.—Your change then was not designed to meet the charge of undue solicitation? A.—My apology had no concern, it neither was or was not designed to meet that; that was not in our conversation.

Q.—Was anything said about that charge? A.—I do not recall that there was a word said about it, specific in the third—

HE NEVER DENIED THE CHARGE TO TILTON PERSONALLY.

Q.—You had not denied it then to Theodore Tilton? A.—Personally I never denied it to Theodore Tilton except on the first—

Q.—You had sent no denial to him by a third person? A.—I had.

Q.—Had you? A.—I had explicitly.

Q.—Had you sent any explicit denial to Theodore Tilton? A.—I had sent by Mr. Moulton an explicit denial of—

Q.—When? A.—By Mr. Moulton on the 3d of January.

Q.—In what words did you have it? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Did not you tell me the other day that you did not send such explicit denial at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not tell me that? A.—I did not in that sense.

Q.—Now was that subject referred to when Mr. Tilton appeared at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—It was according to my memory.

Q.—When Mr. Tilton appeared in the room please state what occurred? A.—I only have the recollection that the conversation was interrupted, that he turned as if he would leave; my impression is, that he hesitated as if he would not come in; that Mr. Moulton called him in; that he stated to him that I had been making some very—that I had been making remarks to him that he ought to hear, that he wished he might hear, and Mr. Tilton came to Mr. Moulton's side of the bed; I was sitting on the other; and I repeated to Mr. Tilton in substance this, that I had never supposed I was doing any injury to his household, or to him in his business relations; that it was furthest from my thoughts of anything in the world; that in so far as I had unconsciously and unintentionally done injury to his wife, and through her to him, I very heartily was sorry for it, and I asked his forgiveness for it; that was the substance of it.

Q.—Which of the two charges did you regard as the more serious, the undue solicitation or the winning of his wife's affections? A.—It depends what "serious" refers to.

Q.—Well, refer it to whatever you please and give me an answer? A.—In so far as my private feelings are concerned, the charge of an alienation of his wife's affections from him would be about as poignant suffering as I could have in one direction; but the charge of making improper advances, in so far as it affected my influence in the church and in the community, to be about as bad as it could be.

Q.—How did it happen, then, that that subject was not mentioned in terms on the 3d of January? A.—That is for them to answer.

Q.—Well, it is for you to answer, now that I have asked you? A.—I cannot say.

WHY DID HE NOT DENY THE CHARGE.

Q.—Why didn't you say something in regard to that subject which affected your moral character and standing in the community? A.—I spoke of that of which I felt conscious; I felt—

Q. (Interrupting)—Why didn't you deny this charge against you which you heard again when it was urged again? A.—The charge was not urged again.

Q.—It had been urged, had it not? A.—It had been explained and denied—

Q. (Interrupting)—Had it been explained to Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; if Mr. Moulton did what he promised.

Q.—If Mr. Moulton did what he promised? A.—On January the 1st.

Q.—What did he promise to do on January the 1st in reference to the charge of improper solicitations? A.—Specifically I had denied it all in the conversation as I understood it, and he undertook to repeat to him the whole state of my mind in regard to the charge.

Q.—You had made apologies on the 1st of January, had you not, in regard to the winning of his wife's affections? A.—Not in the strict sense.

Q.—Well, then, that which you have testified here is a conversation which took place, did it not, with reference to the supposed charge of improper solicitations? A.—All the conversation had reference to the supposed state of affairs in his family.

Q.—Well, why did you renew your apologies, so far as the winning of his wife's affections were concerned, on the 3d, without renewing your denial of the charge of improper solicitations? A.—One was the charge which was false, and the other a charge which I suppose to be true.

Q.—And the false charge you paid little attention to? A.—It was not urged; I knew I was under—

Q.—You waited for it to be urged again before you denied it? A.—No, Sir, I did not wait; I had denied it before I went there.

Q.—Why did not you say to Mr. Tilton, when he was there before you, and Moulton asked him to greet you, "Sir, as to the charge of improper advances, this charge is entirely untrue." Why did you wait to have him repeat the charge? A.—I had come to that interview—

Q.—Why did not you say that? A.—You ask me a question, and I tell you—

Q.—I asked you why you did not then and there say that to him? A.—When I went there I followed the circumstances of the interview; I took it just as I found it; as it was presented; that conversation—we were talking in reference to his business relations, and the difficulties of his family—his wife and his family and of my agency in it, but not the charge of improper advances; there was no need to repeat to him what I had said to Moulton in substance.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton say in substance when Mr. Moulton asked him to accost you, "How can I speak to a man who has so conducted himself?" A.—He may have said something like that; I can't give his words.

Q.—Don't you remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not state upon your direct examination that Mr. Tilton on that occasion, said, "How can I speak to a man who has done this?" A.—Yes; I say now something of that character.

Q.—Yes. Well, did not you suppose that this language of Mr. Tilton was based upon that idea that you had been guilty of improper advances as well as winning his wife's affections? A.—It did not cover improper advances, but it did cover the other.

Q.—Did you not suppose at that time that he had reference— A.—I didn't think anything about it; I was denying that which rested most upon my mind.

Q.—And not the defense of your moral character? A.—Yes, Sir; I considered my moral character involved in winning his wife's affections.

Q.—Ah! but you did it unconsciously didn't you? A.—I did it unconsciously when I should not have been unconscious.

Q.—Had you ever seen anything or heard anything from Mrs. Tilton, either in word or gesture, that she was placing her affections upon you? A.—Not during the time of our acquaintance.

Q.—How did you think you ought to have understood the action of what was not visible? A.—I ought to have been more observant; to have been—

Q.—Can you now, looking upon your life with Mrs. Tilton prior to 1870, see anything that should have put you on your guard? A.—I can now recall many conversations which I should not have had if I had read them as they were.

Q.—Can you tell us what they were? A.—I cannot tell you what they were.

Q.—Can you give us the substance of them? A.—I cannot tell you; all the expressions which gave me great pleasure in the way of her household and what a sense of peace they had, and how I was glad to resort to it; it was where people could not find me; I was not run down by people at my door all the time; I spoke to her in regard to many other things; I spoke to her in great admiration of some letters which she showed me which she had written, one in particular, and a variety of such things; it was entering into her life, and, in some sense, giving her an interest in my own.

Q.—How long did that interview last on the 3d? A.—I cannot say, Sir, how long; it was half an hour or three-quarters of an hour; it might have been a little more, or a little less.

Q.—Mr. Beecher in looking back upon these interviews with Mrs. Tilton what are you enabled now to discover in her conduct that indicated to you that she had transferred her affections; you have told us what you said you did? A.—Well, I do not understand the question.

Q.—In looking back to these various interviews of which you have given us a summary with Mrs. Tilton what are you enabled now to see in her conduct that indicated to you that you ought to have been more circumspect? A.—I do not recall anything in Mrs. Tilton's conduct prior—anything—I discover now no act, I recollect now no word of Mrs. Tilton that would indicate an overweening affection.

HIS LETTER TO BOWEN.

Q.—At whose suggestion did you write the letter to Henry C. Bowen on the 2d of January, 1871? A.—Well, it was, I suppose, both mine and Mr. Moulton's suggestion; it grew out of the conversation.

Q.—Did it grow out of the conversation on the 1st? A.—Yes, Sir—no, Sir—yes, the conversation on the 1st.

Q.—And what did you say to Mr. Moulton with reference to the contemplated letter to Bowen? A.—I do not recall it; my recollection is that in discussing these stories that he pronounced them utterly false that Mr. Bowen had told, and in commenting upon the addition to them that I had made he staked his word of honor that they were false, and in regard to some of them that he knew personally that they were false.

Q.—Will you state what your object was in writing to Mr. Bowen on the 2d of January? A.—My object was to disabuse his mind, I suppose, of any impression I had made in his mind by my statement.

Q.—Was that all? A.—That is all that I recollect now.

Q.—You did not expect to effect any other object? A.—I do not recollect any other object.

Q.—You did not expect to do anything else than to remove any impression you had made upon the mind of Mr. Bowen? A.—So far as I recollect that was my intention.

Q.—It was not for the purpose of reinstating him to his lost position? A.—I do not recollect any such motive or object.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, how does it happen that if you were overwhelmed on the 1st, when you dictated to Mr. Moulton—suggestions to Mr. Moulton which caused you to write that letter called the letter of apology or contrition, when you were walking up and down the room in such misery and in such distress, weeping profusely, thinking you were about to lose your intellect because of what you had done to Mr. Tilton, how did it happen that on the next day, when you wrote to Mr. Bowen, that you did not manifest some of that feeling? Can you explain that? A.—I was writing to Henry C. Bowen in the one case, and I was talking to Mr. Tilton's representative in the other.

Q.—Let me read this letter:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. BOWEN: Since I saw you last Tuesday I have reason to think that the only cases of which I spoke to you in regard to Mr. Tilton were exaggerated in being reported to me, and I should be unwilling to have anything that I said, though it was but little, weigh on your mind in a matter so important to his welfare. I am informed by one on whose judgment and integrity I greatly rely, and who has means of forming an opinion better than any of us, that he knows the whole matter about Mrs. B., and that the stories are not true, and that the same is the case with the other stories. To this I do not want any reply.

You did not even want any reply from Mr. Bowen? A.—I did not it seems.

Q.—Did you not want to learn whether you had removed from his mind any impressions you had made by what you had said to Mr. Bowen? A.—I do not recollect that I did; I do not recollect that that entered into my mind at all.

Q.—Did not you care whether the letter effected the object or not? A.—I do not recollect that I had any consideration of that kind.

Q.—Well, what good did you expect that letter would do to Mr. Tilton? A.—It would take away whatever force there was in my statement to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Which was but very little? A.—But little, but whatever there was of them.

Q.—Did you go to see Mr. Bowen? A.—I did not.

Q.—Have any interview or correspondence with him on the subject? A.—None.

Q.—And that is all that you said and all that you did in regard to the injury which you supposed you had inflicted on Mr. Tilton through Mr. Bowen? A.—I took it all back.

Q.—Is that all you said or did? A.—That is all I said or did as far as I recollect now.

Q.—You had no interview with Mr. Bowen? A.—No.

Q.—Sent no messenger? A.—No.

Q.—And had no correspondence other than that? A.—And had no correspondence other than that, so far as my memory serves me.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH FRANK CARPENTER.

Q.—Do you know a gentleman by the name of Carpenter—Frank Carpenter, I think, he is called? A.—Yes, Sir; I know a Mr. Frank Carpenter.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about the 1st June, 1873, in regard to this difficulty? A.—About the 1st June?

Q.—I refer to a conversation in Plymouth Church? A.—I have but an indistinct recollection that I saw him there.

Q.—Did you not say to him in Plymouth Church, on or about the 1st June, 1873, in substance as follows: "Have you seen Theodore; he is going to publish my letter?" A.—I do not recall any such expression.

Q.—Are you enabled to say that you did not make use of that language? A.—I do not recall it at all; according to the best of my recollection I did not.

Q.—And in a reply to that expression of yours do you remember of Carpenter saying, "What of it?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And of your saying, "It will ruin me and him too, for he cannot rise upon my ruin?" A.—I do not recollect any such thing, Sir.

Q.—And I must ask you whether in such conversation you did not mean by the phrase "my letter," the letter of Jan. 1, 1871? A.—I do not admit the conversation, and I cannot give an explanation of a conversation that I do not admit.

Q.—I understand you, however, that you do not deny positively that such a conversation was had? A.—According to the best of my recollection there was no such conversation.

Q.—Is that all that you will say on that subject? A.—That is all I can say, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect after this conversation, or after a conversation that Mr. Carpenter walked with you to Mr. Moulton's house? A.—I remember walking either to Mr. Moulton's or my own one evening with Mr. Carpenter.

Q.—One Sunday evening? A.—I think it was either a Friday night or a Sunday; it was after some meeting, my impression is.

A SEARCHING EXAMINATION.

Q.—I now call your attention to exhibit 49, and ask you whether it is in your handwriting? A.—This is my handwriting, Sir.

Q.—I will read it, because I wish to ask some questions in regard to it.

"The statement of Mr. B. being read, and it striking favorably, word was sent substantially thus to the committee."

The Mr. B. mentioned there is yourself, is it not? A.—I presume so, Sir. I do not know.

Q.—Had you not theretofore prepared a statement to be read before the committee? A.—I do not know anything about what date this is; there is no date to it.

Q.—I am not speaking of the date; I am speaking of the substance. Do you remember, before writing that, that you had prepared a statement for the committee? A.—No, I do not, because I do not know when this was written.

Q.—Cannot you tell by the contents when this was written? A.—No; I think very likely it was written after the statement was in hand; it might have been written after the statement was written; I cannot give the date.

Q.—Was it not written with reference to your statement bearing date July 15, 1874? A.—I presume it was.

Q.—Very well, that is satisfactory; but the "Mr. B." mentioned there is yourself, is it not? A.—I presume it was, Sir.

Q.—And the statement referred to, was it not the statement prepared for the committee, and which has been in evidence here? A.—That don't follow at all.

Q.—I ask you whether it don't follow? A.—I cannot tell, unless you tell me what the date of this document is; I cannot tell whether it refers to the statement I meant to make or the statement I did draw up to make.

Q.—Don't you know whether that refers to a statement already drawn out? A.—I do not, nor does the document show it.

Q.—Don't reason it. A.—I am only reasoning in the way of a statement.

Q.—I don't want any reasoning in the way of a statement, because there might be two opinions as to whether the document showed it or not, and I cannot stop to do that now. [Reading:] "I have been for two years acting under the conviction that I had been wronged, but was under the imputation of being an injurer. I learn from a friend that Mr. B."—that is Mr. Beecher, is it not? A.—I have already stated, Sir.

Q.—It is another Mr. B. then? A.—Oh!—

Q.—Please—? A.—I think it very likely to be.

Q.—Don't think it was? A.—I presume that it was, Sir.

Q.—"I learn from a friend that Mr. B., in his statement to you, has reversed this and has done me justice. I am willing, should he consent, to appear before you with him, and, dropping further statements which I felt it my duty to make for my own clearance, to settle this painful domestic difficulty, which never ought to have been made public, finally and amicably"—for whom did you prepare that statement? A.—I cannot state certainly; I only have a vague recollection of the circumstances which laid to him such counsel as is implied in this.

Q.—For whom did you prepare the statement? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you not prepare it for Mr. Tilton to make? A.—I cannot say that—if I had I presume so.

Q.—Was it not to be submitted to the committee after your statement was sent in? A.—I cannot state that it was, Sir.

Q.—"The statement of Mr. B. then *read*, and it striking favorably, then word was sent substantially thus to the committee"—What committee did you refer to there? A.—Well, Sir, I think you are on the wrong track.

Q.—What committee did you refer to—you shan't get me on any other track.

The Court—Don't make such observations, Mr. Fullerton.

Mr. Fullerton—He should not tell me I am on the wrong track.

Mr. Beecher—I made it merely as a suggestion, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—And I only made it as a suggestion.

Q.—Tell me what committee you referred to when you penned the document? A.—I presume that the committee was what is called the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church.

Q.—"The document of Mr. B. being read, and it striking favorably, word was sent substantially thus to the committee"—You designed, did you not, that your statement should be read to the committee? A.—Will you be kind enough to repeat that again.

The Court—You will have to stop this music, officer, (referring to the noise made by the ventilator in the window.)

Q.—"The statement of Mr. B. being read, and it striking favorably then, word was sent substantially thus to the committee"—you designed that this statement should be read to the committee? A.—This statement designed it.

Q.—And that was the statement you designed Theodore Tilton to make. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where were you when you drew that? A.—If I recollect rightly I was with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—For what purpose did you draw it? A.—It was suggested to me and drawn up to see how it would look and act.

Q.—Have you made up your mind how it looks at this time? A.—It looks very suspicious, Sir, after you have handled it.

Q.—Was your statement sent to the committee? A.—My statement was sent to the committee.

Q.—I will show you a statement of July 15 1874, and ask you whether it was not written prior to the writing of that statement? A.—I cannot say, Mr. Fullerton.

Q.—Now, on your direct examination did you not say that you wrote this statement No. 49 to Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not recall what I said; whether I said I wrote it to him; I unquestionably read it to him.

Q.—You did read it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it drawn at your suggestion or his? A.—His.

Q.—Were you willing such a statement should be made by Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect whether I was not.

THE OBJECT IN DRAWING IT UP.

Q.—What earthly object had you in drawing it up? A.—As a basis for consideration.

Q.—After you drew it up and found a basis for consideration, did you consider it? A.—I considered it; nothing ever came of it.

Q.—Were you willing it should be made by Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Have you an impression on that subject? A.—A vague impression.

Q.—When you drew that paper did you know that the charge was adultery against you? A.—I do not know it.

Q.—Had you heard anything of it up to that time? A.—I do not know what time that was.

Q.—Without referring to the date, and judging from the contents of the paper, did you not know that when that paper was drawn up the charge against you was adultery? A.—It was a tentative document.

Q.—When you drew the paper up, July 15, did you not then know what the charge was? A.—Of July 15?

Q.—That is it? A.—I cannot say unless I refresh my memory as to dates; I can only do it by ascertaining what was the time Mr. Redpath came to see me at Peekskill.

Q.—That is the 13th? A.—Then this was on the 15th; I heard there that they proceeded to add that and the former charges.

Q.—Why didn't you allude to it then in that statement? A.—I considered the statement of the 15th sufficient, Sir; not an argument at all.

Q.—A statement of facts? A.—It was a statement put in possession of the committee.

Q.—Why did you not state to that committee when you undertook to give them information of the difficulty what the charge was? A.—The charge was not then made against me; I heard from Mr. Redpath that Mr. Tilton said he should make it adultery; that Moulton did not knock him down, but he said he should not do any such thing.

Q.—You did not state that yet? A.—No, Sir; but Mr. Redpath did; he said he would smite the one who crucified the other.

Q.—Did you write any statement prior to the 15th of July for the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you prepare any one or part of one before this? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is this the only one you wrote at that time? A.—That is the only one I have any recollection of.

Q.—State what this exhibit 49 refers to if not to that one? A.—It refers to that one.

Q.—In your statement here was not reference made to the charges against you? A.—The statement suggests what I proposed to do—I did not prepare it for Tilton, I prepared it for consideration.

WHY DID HE NOT STATE WHAT THE CHARGE WAS?

Q.—When you prepared it for consideration why didn't you state what the charge was against you? A.—It was a sketch of a note made after another consultation with Mr. Moulton.

Q.—You must come back to the answer of the question—Why when you prepared that for consideration didn't you state the charge? A.—I prepared it under his suggestion and I put it into it as suggested.

Q.—From Mr. Moulton's suggestion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was no suggestion of yours? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It did not represent your feelings? A.—No, Sir, not that I recollect.

Q.—Did you make any objection to it? A.—I made no objection.

Q.—Did you make any objection then? A.—It was a document for consideration and not objection.

Q.—Did you make any objection to it, Mr. Beecher? A.—I made no objection to the drawing up of the document?

Q.—Did you make any objection to the sentiment of the statement? A.—Not on that occasion that I recollect.

Q.—What did you do with this after you wrote it? A.—I do not recollect what I did with it, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you give it to Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Will you swear you did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not give it to Francis B. Moulton? A.—I do not think I did, Sir.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not? A.—My impression is that Mr. Mo

what preceded the writing of these letters which caused them to be written.

Mr. Evarts—Letters of Feb. 7, 1871?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; Nos. 8, 9, and 10.

Mr. Beecher—Well, Sir, the question of the establishment of Mr. Tilton in business was the question uppermost in our minds largely, and the restoration of harmony and peace and comfort in his family, as an indispensable condition of doing good work, and I had heard through Moulton that his wife was not doing her part, and that he was subject, aside from all other harassments and anxieties, to be received with sullen looks and with distressful complaints at home, and that Mrs. Tilton had said that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton and I were consulting together for the interests of Mr. Tilton, but leaving her quite out, and that it was indispensably necessary, he thought that there should be some influence brought to bear upon her that she might take her share in the rebuilding of the family and of affairs, and my influence with her was invoked in order to lead him to believe that Moulton, who counseled me, was a good counselor for him likewise, and on that suggestion and in that spirit those letters were written.

Q.—At that time you were laboring under the impression that you had won this lady's affections, were you not? A.—I was.

Q.—Was anything said as to the feeling Mr. Tilton entertained toward you at that time. A.—Was anything said; where do you mean, Sir?

Q.—I am not talking about this same interview which you have given a part of. A.—You are asking me about the letters of February, and how they were written?

Q.—February 7—yes?

Mr. Evarts—[Inaudible.]

Mr. Beech—He is asked about the preliminary subject—what the letters were.

Mr. Beecher—Oh! I beg pardon; this was upon no single interview but a conversation resumed.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, in these conversations, anterior to the writing of the letters, whatever they were, was anything said about Mr. Tilton's feelings toward you? A.—I don't recall.

Q.—Was not it agreed that those letters should be written at that time? A.—It was.

Q.—By whom were they to be written. A.—I was to write one and Mr. Moulton—

Q. (Interrupting)—To be shown to Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton, you understood from Mr. Moulton, should write one also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To be shown to whom? A.—I don't recollect about that.

Q.—Wasn't it to be shown to you? A.—I presume so, Sir, but I don't distinctly recall that. I know we agreed—

Q.—I am not talking about what letters you were to write; I am talking about the agreement to write letters; you were to write one were you not? A.—I was to write two.

Q.—Well, one for Mrs. Tilton? A.—One to go to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And one— A.—And one to Mr. Moulton.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton was to write one to go to you was he not? A.—He was to write one to go to Moulton.

Q.—To Moulton; very well, were those three letters written? A.—I understood so, Sir; my two were.

Q.—Well, did not you see the third one? A.—I cannot say whether I saw it at that time; I have seen it.

Q.—How soon after that time did you see it? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you not see it very soon after that? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did not you see it at the time it was written? A.—I do not think I did, but I cannot say certain.

Q.—You will not swear you did not see it at that time? A.—I will not.

Q.—Was it not shown to you on the 7th of February, 1871, by Mr. Moulton? A.—I do not recollect that it was, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I will read it, and see if it will recall it to your recollection, (reading.)

TILTON TO MOULTON.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY VERY DEAR FRIEND: In several conversations with me you have asked about my feelings toward Mr. Beecher, and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me the expression of them in writing. I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project, by whomsoever proposed, for the exposure of his secret to the public, and, if I know myself at all, shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances act toward me.

I ought to add that your good offices in this case have helped me to higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached. Ever yours, affectionately,

THEODORE TILTON.

Q.—Now, don't you know that letter was shown to you by Mr. Moulton at or about the time it was written? A.—I do not, Sir; I hardly think it was.

Q.—I will call your attention to the one you wrote to Mr. Moulton on that day.

BEECHER TO MOULTON.

FEB. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR FRANK: I am glad to send you a book which you will relish, or which a man in a sick bed ought to relish. I wish I had more like it and that I could send you one every day; not as a repayment of your great kindness to me, for that can never be repaid, not even by love, which I give you freely. Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. My trust in you is implicit. You have also proved yourself Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God ever look down from heaven upon three unhappy creatures that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend? But only in you are the three united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by your aid and mediation Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again. Theodore would have the hardest task in such a case, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?

Now, Mr. Beecher, at that time was this charge of improper solicitations still resting upon you, or was it off? A.—No, Sir, I do not think it was; it certainly was not urged.

BAD TILTON TAKEN BACK THE CHARGE.

Q.—I did not ask that. Had Mr. Theodore Tilton taken it back? A.—I did not know by any formal act that he had taken it back.

Q.—Answer my question. Had he taken that charge back?

Mr. Evarts—It is answered.

Mr. Fullerton—No, it is not answered.

The Witness—It was taken back by his wife.

Q.—Had he taken it back? I am not talking about his wife. A.—He had not made it.

Q.—Did he not make it on the night of the 30th of December? A.—He made it as a statement from his wife.

Q.—He did not make it on his own account then? A.—He made it on her authority.

Q.—Did you regard it simply as a charge made by Mrs. Tilton? A.—Certainly I did.

Q.—And not as a charge by Theodore Tilton? A.—As a charge that he represented he made from her.

Q.—Did you not understand him as making that charge on his own behalf against you? A.—I had no doubt that he supposed the charge to be as she had written it to him at that time.

Q.—And on the 7th of February, 1871, did you then suppose that he believed in the charge? A.—I could not tell about that; he certainly did not by word or conduct.

Q.—One moment; I am not talking about what he did by word or conduct. Did you believe on the 7th of February, 1871, when you wrote that letter that he still believed in the charge? A.—I—

Q.—Now, it is yes or no, Mr. Beecher; it is either you believed or you did not? A.—Well, I do not think it is yes or no.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it does not seem to be yet.

The Witness—Will you be kind enough to state to me what your question is?

Q.—I will. On the 7th of February, 1871, when you wrote to Mr. Moulton that Theodore would have the hardest task in such a case, and alleged that he had proved himself capable of the noblest things, did you not suppose that he rested under the belief that you had made improper advances to his wife? A.—I doubted whether he believed any such thing as that.

Q.—It was merely a matter of doubt was it? A.—All that was a matter of doubt and fluctuation.

DID HE THEN BELIEVE THAT TILTON BELIEVED HE HAD MADE IMPROPER ADVANCES.

Q.—One moment; I do not mean "all that." Did you believe, at that time, that he believed you had made improper advances to his wife?

Mr. Evarts—He has answered you.

The Witness—I do not think that he did believe so.

Q.—At that time? A.—At that time.

Q.—How did you suppose at that time that it had been removed—the impression or the belief removed from his mind? A.—That I did not reason upon. I suppose, by the good offices of Mr. Moulton.

Q.—He had not told you that he did not believe it? A.—No, Sir; he had not.

Q.—Mr. Moulton had not told you that he did not believe it, had he? A.—I do not recollect that he ever made a specific denial of it.

Q.—Upon what, then, did you conclude that he did not believe it? A.—Because he and Mr. Moulton were willing to go into an arrangement with me that would imply infamy on their part if they did believe it.

Q.—Was that the only reason? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the only reason? A.—That is all I knew.

Q.—And you did not say anything about it? A.—Of course I did not.

Q.—You did not ask Mr. Tilton if he believed it? A.—Of course I did not.

Q.—And without knowing really whether the impression was removed from Mr. Tilton's mind or not, you wrote that letter? A.—I wrote that letter.

Q.—And without knowing whether the impression had been removed from Mr. Tilton's mind? A.—Without knowing in any such sense as knowing a philosophical proposition or a mathematical proposition.

DID HE BELIEVE TILTON WROTE THE ORIGINAL CHARGE IN GOOD FAITH.

Q.—Well, did you come to the conclusion at that time whether he made the original charge in good faith or not? A.—I had reason to believe earlier —

Q.—No; at that time had you made up your mind whether he had made the original charge in good faith or not? A.—Well, Mr. Fullerton, the difficulty in answering your question is not that I am unwilling to, but you so frame your question that you ask me to give an affirmative or negative to considerations which had no existence.

Q.—That had no existence? A.—Well, there is all that would perhaps arise, or that did or did not or ever did arise, only as speculations, and passed away.

Q.—Cannot you say whether it was so? A.—I have tried to once or twice.

Q.—Well, whatever you try to say, Mr. Beecher, you generally say pretty well. Now I put the question to you again. On the 7th of February, 1871, when you wrote this letter, did you then suppose that the original charge of improper advances that Mr. Tilton had made against you had been made in good faith? A.—I do not know that it came into my mind at all in writing the letter.

Q.—And you were in doubt at that time whether he still believed the charges? A.—I do not think that was a subject matter of consideration.

Q.—You did not think of it, then, at that time? A.—I cannot say that I did at that time.

Q.—Did you care at that time whether the charge was made in good faith? A.—Of course I did, when the subject had been broached to me.

Q.—Did you not take interest enough in it to broach it yourself? A.—I took an interest in it.

Q.—But not enough interest to broach the subject yourself? A.—Not an interest that led me every time I wrote a letter to go into all that.

Q.—I am not talking about writing letters, but of the time at which these letters were written—when these interviews were had. A.—You were asking me what I thought while I was writing this letter.

Q.—I am speaking of no such thing. A.—Then I misapprehended you.

Q.—I am not speaking of the particular moment that you indited that letter, but at that period of time did you believe that Mr. Tilton had made those charges against you in good faith? A.—Mr. Tilton had made his charge against me—

Q.—I won't have any such answer. I ask for the operation of your own mind at that time? A.—I am trying to give it to you.

Q.—Well, give it to me—whether you believed at that time that the original charge by Mr. Tilton of improper advances had been made in good faith? A.—All the improper advances that had been made—

Mr. Fullerton—No, no—

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

Mr. Fullerton—And I move to strike that out.

Mr. Evarts—Don't you think it is a little early to sum up?

Mr. Fullerton—No.

The Court (to the witness)—The question involves the question whether you remember and can state what your belief was upon that subject at that time?

Mr. Beecher—My general recollection is that at that time, Sir, I thought the charges had gone under—gone down.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if your Honor please, I move to strike that out.

The Court—Still the inquiry is whether you believed that the charge had been made by Mr. Tilton in good faith?

Mr. Beecher—Well, the charge of improper advances originally—I believed that he originally made it in good faith.

Mr. Fullerton—About the time of writing this letter, how was it? A.—At the time of writing this letter I supposed that he was disabused of that impression.

Q.—Did you believe at the time you wrote the letter that he had made the original charge in good faith? A.—When he originally made it?

Q.—That is my question? A.—I believed at the time of writing that letter—I believed that he made it in good faith, when he made it.

Mr. Tracy—That is an answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Tracy—He has given that answer before.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir.

Mr. Tracy—I submit he has.

Mr. Fullerton—You may submit it, if you choose.

Mr. Tracy—And I choose to, without your permission.

Mr. Fullerton—No such answer has been given.

The Court—It is given now.

Mr. Tracy—The substantial answer was given before.

Mr. Morris—It was not.

Mr. Evarts—Sum up later.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you propose to do it now?

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—If you propose to sum up, go ahead; it is your turn.

WHAT HAD TILTON DONE TO PROVE HIMSELF CAPABLE OF THE NOBLEST THINGS?

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Now, will you state to this jury what Mr. Tilton had done up to that time which caused you to say that he had been—had proved himself capable of the noblest things? A.—It was the representation made to me by Mr. Moulton of his state of mind toward Mr. Bowen, toward his own prospects, his pluck and determination to work, toward me and toward his own household.

Q.—Yes, Sir. A.—I did think that Mr. Tilton was acting or endeavoring to act a heroic part.

Q.—And you thought that he would have the hardest task, did you, if you three people were made friends again? A.—I certainly did.

Q.—And without ascertaining directly from him whether or what evidence he had that you had made improper advances to his wife? A.—That is predicated on the ground that we were to be made friends again.

Q.—Yes? A.—To be made friends again implies a state of facts that is totally incompatible with his continuing to believe in the charge.

Q.—Ah; did not he say that he wanted to save his wife and his family from exposure? A.—Did he say—when?

Q.—In conversations with you prior to the 7th February, 1871? A.—He certainly said that he wanted to prevent the scandal in his family from becoming public.

Q.—What did you understand him to mean by his letter of Feb. 7, by the exposure of the secret to the public? A.—That is his letter.

Q.—And what did you understand by his letter? A.—I am not conscious of having read it.

Q.—The contents of it were not made known to you? A.—I am not conscious of having seen it, or having heard it read, or known it till a later period.

EXAMINING HIS LETTER TO MOULTON.

Q.—You go on to say in that letter:

"Of course, I can never speak with her again except with his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best."

Was there any arrangement made to cut off any communication between you and her? A.—At that period?

Q.—Yes, or prior to that? A.—From some source or other—and I cannot determine now what—I had understood that Mr. Tilton did not wish me to visit in his family.

Q.—Cannot you tell us from whom you heard it? A.—I cannot, Sir; I have searched in vain for the source of that impression.

Q.—I call your attention to another sentence in that letter:

"I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me."

How generously had he carried himself toward you—did you refer to the original charge of improper advances? A.—No, Sir; I did not—however—

Q.—You did not refer to any retraction of that charge he had made? A.—I referred to his carriage toward me in view of the alienation of his wife's affections from him and the distress which he had found in his own household, and my complicity with Mr. Bowen in injuring him in his business prospects.

Q.—But you did not consider the other charge of improper advances? A.—I do not recall that that entered into my mind at that time, Sir.

Q.—Now, up to this time, had you any communication with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Well, do not you think that you would recollect it if you had had communication with her? A.—I certainly had not been to the house.

Q.—Had you received any letter from her? A.—Not that I recall.

Q.—Had you written to her? A.—No, Sir; I do not think I did.

Q.—Had you received through any other person any message? A.—I do not, except through Mr. Moulton, recollect that I had.

Q.—How? A.—I do not recollect, except through Mr. Moulton, that I had.

Q.—Well, now long prior to the writing of this letter of Feb. 7, 1871, had he forbidden you—? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—To visit his house? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Well, that had not been withdrawn at that time, had it? A.—I do not recollect that it had, Sir.

Q.—Well, how had he acted so generously toward you? A.—Through Mr. Moulton; he stated the attitude of his mind and the expression of feeling that I derived from Mr. Moulton, and his willingness to restore the old friendship and co-operation.

BEECHER'S LETTER TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Then comes the letter to Mrs. Tilton of the same day:

"MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts."

What were your own thoughts that you referred to at that time? A.—Those that I have just mentioned—a presentiment of death as respects both her and myself; I did not believe that she would live long.

Q.—Well, with regard to yourself first. Had you any idea that you were going to be overtaken suddenly by death? A.—I did a good many times.

Q.—How? A.—I did a good many times.

Q.—Well, how often? A.—I could not count them, Sir; but it is not an uncommon thing.

Q.—Well, in what way did you apprehend sudden death? A.—Well, at that time evidently under the exceeding pressure, and the exceeding anxiety that I felt—

Q.—Well, "God was kinder to me than my own thoughts"—that implies that your own thoughts were unkind—can you explain that term? A.—Well, it don't really seem to me to need explanation, but I will make it; God was kinder to me than I thought he would be.

Q.—Well, if a man apprehends sudden death from apoplexy, or from trouble, do you think his own thoughts are unkind toward himself? A.—Well, Sir, that is an expression that I presume would be tolerated in literature without being scrutinized very closely.

Q.—It did not refer at all to taking your own life? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—H'm? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—Nothing of that kind.

Q.—Inasmuch as you apprehended sudden death, you thought your own thoughts were unkind?

Mr. Evarts—He has not said that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask him whether he so considered them [reading.] "The friend whom God sent to me, Mr. Moulton, has proved, above all other friends that I had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads"—by the word "our" you refer to your own and Mrs. Tilton's? A.—Yes, Sir, to all our heads.

Q.—No; do not you refer to the lady whom you were addressing? A.—I referred to all that were concerned in that trouble.

Q.—Well, what storm was about to burst on the head of yourself and Mrs. Tilton? A.—Apparently the storm of a disclosure of a family difficulty which would be scandalous and dangerous and most heart-piercing.

Q.—Did not Mr. Tilton on the night of the 30th tear up the paper and say that that was the end of it? A.—Yes—no, he did not say "that is the end of it."

Q.—Did you understand that the charge was to be renewed against you after that? A.—I did not understand anything about what was the future; there was no intimation of it; it was an interview with a beginning and without an ending; that is, the results to which it was going were in suspense.

Q.—H'm—"he"—that is, Mr. Moulton—"will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother will be to a sister's"—did you mean the honor of Mrs. Tilton was involved in this? A.—I thought it was in very great danger of being in the public mind—of being dishonored.

Q.—How? A.—By that way in which the tongue of scandal reports everything about a woman.

Q.—Yes. It would dishonor her if it was charged that you had made improper advances and she had resisted? A.—Yes, I thought that.

Q.—And that is the reason you used that expression? A.—Not that—no, you ask me a separate question; you cannot carry it back over the whole document.

Q.—Now, that is the first communication that you addressed Mrs. Tilton after the night of the 30th, I understand you? A.—I think it is, Sir; I remember no other.

Q.—Now, in what light, Mr. Beecher, did you then view the conduct of Mrs. Tilton in making this written charge against you, and which Mr. Tilton had on the night of the 30th—? A.—I viewed it in this light, if you ask me what was my explanation and judgment in regard to the matter—

Q.—Yes. A.—After much suspense and vacillation, I came to the conclusion that Mrs. Tilton had gradually come into a state of affection toward me, the concealment of which, then the outbreaking of which, and the anxiety that came from domestic discord in consequence of which, together with the indignation of her husband, had shattered her, both in body and in mind, to a degree in which she was scarcely responsible.

Q.—That was the conclusion that you had rested under on the 7th of February, 1871? A.—That is the conclusion—I will not say at that definite period, but when my mind at last subsided into a recognised theory.

Q.—I am speaking of the 7th of February, 1871. A.—And of that precise date I cannot state the whole of that which I now speak.

Q.—Very well. I ask you in what light you then held her conduct in making that charge against you? A.—I held that if you judged her as ordinary persons, she was a very guilty person; I looked at it with very great indignation.

Q.—Why did not you express something of that indignation, or make some remonstrance, or make some allusion to the false charge made against you, in the letter of February, 1871? A.—On the simple ground that when men desire to make up a difficulty, they do not fire it into each others' faces out of pistols and rake up all its harrowing details; they let go under all they can in order that they may settle amicably.

Q.—You did not feel disposed to say one word to the lady who had made a serious charge in writing and given it to her husband? A.—And taken it back again—and renewed it again.

Q.—Then it was left where it was before. Why did not you then make some allusion to it in this letter of Feb. 7? A.—Because my business was to win Mrs. Tilton to the confidence of Frank Moulton.

Q.—And not to vindicate yourself? A.—Not by any means to vindicate myself.

THE MEMORABLE INTERVIEW AT TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—You have said, Mr. Beecher, that you have had a memorable interview with Mr. Tilton at his house the first half of February, 1871? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you state how that interview was brought about? A.—No, Sir; my impression is that it was at his solicitation.

Q.—Brought about personally or by letter? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—At what time in the day did you go to his house? A.—My impressions are that it was early in the morning.

Q.—In what room did you have the interview? A.—In two rooms—the back room on the second floor, and the left-hand room in the corner

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton present? A.—At the second interview.

Q.—Was she not present at the first? A.—No.

Q.—Did you know the object of that interview before you went to the house? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—And from whom did you learn it? A.—From Mr. Tilton.

Q.—How did you learn it? A.—He did not state the object, but he went into a conversation, and I inferred the object when he got through.

Q.—What did he say? A.—I cannot tell you; I can only tell you the substance or drift of the conversation.

Q.—What was the substance of it? A.—It was a conversation that whatever the introductory part was, and my general impressions are that the introductory remarks sprung from the prospective adjustment, or friendly relations, or something of that kind. But it passed to the consideration of his relations to Mr. Bowen, and the great wrong that Mr. Bowen had done to him, not excluding the business relations of which he spoke, although I do not now recollect so much about that; I only know it entered in. But especially he felt the aspersion that had been made upon his reputation both by what Mr. Bowen had said and by the circumstances under which he was ejected from the two papers; and it seemed to me that the drift of his wish was that, to show me that he was not subjected to these charges justly; he expatiated upon the stories; he went into some explanations of the charges that had been made, not by Mr. Bowen, but by others—the charge of drunkenness, he said, for instance, the one that had been made against him, and Mr. Bowen's charge of the Winstead affair, and of his conduct in the North-west during his lecture there, and the charge relating to the woman in the office, and several other points which now escape me.

Q.—Was there anything said about your personal difficulty with him? A.—That was implied all along.

Q.—Now, what was said upon that subject? A.—I do not recollect it now, Sir.

Q.—No conversation between you and him as to this charge of improper conduct? A.—No, Sir; it had already passed.

Q.—When had it passed? A.—All the time; it had gone down of non-use.

Q.—You considered then that Mrs. Tilton was in love with you?

THE STORIES ATTRIBUTED TO ANOTHER TILTON.

The Witness—I certainly did until 1874. He at that time made the statement that the stories, many of the stories, which were circulated about him, were true of another Tilton who had nearly his initials, if not entirely, and whom he understood—or whom I understood from him—was a rakish fellow, going about the country doing improper things of which he got the credit. He, I thought, vindicated himself honorably of these stories, and he then spoke of the difficulties between him and me and his family. It was, however, generic, and not specific, as troubles, as the difficulty, or as the misunderstanding, and his disposition after that being that the cordial relations which before had existed between us be renewed, or something to that effect.

Q.—Did you then take occasion in that kind conversation to say to him anything like this: "Mr. Tilton, the charge of improper advances against me are unfounded"? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No allusion to that? A.—No, Sir, neither by him nor me.

Q.—Then did you consider that the charge of improper advances had been removed? A.—I do not recall it.

Q.—Cannot you recollect whether you said anything of that kind on the subject, that you were laboring under that impression? A.—I cannot account for a hypothetical state of facts.

Q.—Well, that seemed to be a healing up of all the difficulty? A.—It looked so.

Q.—This was early in February? A.—It was somewhere toward the middle of February, I think. I cannot give the date precisely.

Q.—You thought the difficulty then was all settled? A.—On the way of being settled. I thought time would finally settle it.

Q.—On your direct examination you said, "I thought the difficulty was all dissipated"? A.—Oh, well, I said so. I presume you do not understand that language.

Q.—Oh, I do not? A.—I thought it was in the way of settling just as the physician says—"I do not need to come and see you any more;" but the man ain't well enough to go out for days and days.

Q.—You thought the patient was well enough to renew intercourse with the family? A.—I did—no, I didn't.

Q.—Which is it? A.—I did not—so far as he was concerned, I did—so far as Mrs. Tilton was concerned, I did not.

Q.—Didn't you renew intercourse? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not on that day permit her to come into the room and kiss you? A.—No, Sir; I went into the room where he was with her, and we all three kissed each other as a covenant of agreement, in the room down stairs.

Q.—You sat down on Mr. Tilton's knee? A.—No, Sir; you have an entirely different interview.

Q.—Is this put down here? A.—No, Sir; your friends have misled you.

THE MAY INTERVIEW—KISSING ALL ROUND.

Q.—Well, we will take the May interview—what occurred then? A.—Well, that was a briefer interview. I am not any more positive, so far as exact dates are concerned, than the preceding ones.

Q.—Give us an account of the May interview? A.—Well, there was very little of it that I recollect, except that when I went there Mr. Tilton appeared as if something had disturbed him. I cannot recollect the subjects of conversation very much; I only know that we talked for perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes, and that he became like his old self, and that in the cordial feeling which came up in the same remarks I made to him, I came up to him and sat down on his knee and was talking to him, and it was at that time that Mrs. Tilton came into the room and saw me sitting on his knee, and she burst out laughing, and she came up and kissed me.

Q.—You made no objection? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did not say a word about the impropriety of it? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—You believed then that she had been very deeply in love with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that it had created a domestic difficulty? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not say anything on the subject then? A.—No, Sir; I never lecture on a kiss when it was given to me.

Q.—You made no observation then as to husband and wife, either of improper solicitation or winning the wife's affections? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Now we will go back to Feb. 7, or about the middle of February. You kissed all around then, did you? A.—Yes, Sir; we all three kissed.

Q.—What was the object of that kiss? A.—I understood it to be amnesty and amity.

Q.—Kisses of inspiration, I suppose? A.—Yes.

WHAT COVENANT WAS ENTERED INTO.

Q.—Well, what was the covenant you entered into there? A.—Nothing formal.

Q.—Well, informal? A.—Nothing informal?

Q.—Well, what covenant was it? A.—No covenant at all. I am afraid of you, when I use any word that you will give it a sharp meaning. I would use it in a literary sense, not in a strictly legal sense. Mr. Tilton and his wife and I came into the room together, and he sat down and entered into a general conversation in somewhat this way: That this great difficulty he feared would be the termination of his useful life, and after that he said he intended to recover himself, and he did not know but on the whole it might prove best. This trouble in his household had threatened to separate him and his wife, but he did not know but there might grow out of this very trouble a nobler affection, and by and by their love and their household state might be better for the trial, or words to that effect, and he then said to his wife that he had had a conversation with me up-stairs that was satisfactory, and that he was bound to say that Mr. Beecher had taken upon himself, very honorably, the trouble that had befallen his family, and exonerated his wife;" and then he said to me, "I feel also bound to say that Elizabeth exonerates you, and takes the blame to herself;" and he made other remarks of that kind, intended to be cordial all around, and when that interview terminated we rose; I kissed him and he kissed me, and I kissed his wife and she kissed me, and I believe that they kissed each other.

Q.—This exoneration that was spoken of—did you understand that as embracing the charge of improper advances? A.—I do not think that that entered into my mind at that time; but I do not know.

Q.—When Mr. Tilton told his wife that Mr. Beecher had been liberal, and had taken all the blame upon himself— A.—It was "honorable," not "liberal."

Q.—And had taken all the blame upon himself, did you regard that as embracing the blame for improper advances? A.—There had been no improper advances.

Q.—The charge of improper advances? A.—That was not my blame.

Q.—Did you understand when Mr. Tilton made this observation to his wife—that Mr. Beecher had acted honorably, and taken all the blame upon himself, that he referred to the blame for, or the charge of, improper advances? A.—No, I did not; the sense that I took from the statement, as near as I can recollect, was the general sense that by my presence I had alienated his wife and brought discord into his family, and that it was an occasion of heart-break to him and of great distress, and that I, instead of saying that Elizabeth had fallen in love with me, had taken the blame to myself, and had said that I ought to have seen to it, from my age and experience, and from my position as her spiritual Pastor, that there should be no such thing as that.

Q.—Did you think it strange that Mrs. Tilton did not explain to you, either in February or in May, that the charge was false that she had given her affections to you? A.—I should have thought it very strange if she had.

Q.—And that that had given rise to the difficulty? A.—That had given rise to the difficulty; and the circumstances were an explanation.

Q.—Now, what next occurred after the interview of the 7th, or of the middle of February, between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time Mr. Moulton left for the country? A.—I do not recollect the date.

Q.—He has stated that it was the 2d of March. Does your recollection conform to that? A.—It was some time near that. I can only recall the date of it, not because I saw him go, but because he met my family in Florida.

Q.—Do you recollect at what time your family left? A.—I think my family left in February, but I am not certain. They varied the time of their departure every year—never leaving at the same time. I think that in that year it was the last of February.

Q.—Do you recollect on one occasion when you met the attending physician at Mr. Moulton's house before he left for the South? A.—I recollect meeting him often there, but I do not recollect meeting him there at that particular time. I might have done it, but I do not recollect.

Q.—Have you no way in which to fix the date of Mr. Moulton's departure? A.—I have no recollection, but I think I can ascertain it from my data.

Q.—Have you the data with you? A.—I do not know that I have; I may have a memorandum.

Q.—Please look and see if you can fix the date of his departure? A.—This is data that I derive not from my own personal knowledge; it is put down here, "March 2—Moulton goes to Florida."

Q.—That corresponds with Mr. Moulton's testimony. Now, do you recollect when he returned? A.—I have it here, "April 15—Moulton returns from Florida."

Q.—Now, between his departure and his return, did you receive this letter [which has been marked as an exhibit] from Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not know what letter you refer to unless you show it to me.

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was continued as follows by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—I now place in your hands, Mr. Beecher, a letter which I alluded to before the adjournment—do you recollect receiving that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact that you did receive it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And handed it to Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The indorsement, I believe you stated, was in your handwriting? A.—I think it likely it is, although it is evidently written not as I—not so freely as I usually write.

MRS. TILTON TO BEECHER.

WEDNESDAY.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Does your heart bound toward all as it used? So does mine. I am myself again. I did not dare to tell you till I was sure, but the bird has sung again in my heart these four weeks, and he has covenanted with me never again to leave me. Spring has come. Because I thought it would gladden you to know this and not to trouble you or embarrass you in any way, I now write. Of course I should like to share with you my joy, but I can wait for the beyond.

When dear Frank says I can once again go to old Plymouth, I will thank the dear Father."

I now show you exhibit 15; I wish to consider them together. Do you recollect receiving that letter? A.—I do not recollect receiving it; I presume I received it, though.

Q.—And gave it to Mr. Moulton? A.—That I cannot say.

Q.—You recollect the fact that you received such a letter? A.—I cannot say that I recollect the act, although, seeing the letter and hearing it spoken of, I have a strong feeling that this was a letter written to me, and I gave it to Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or for death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgive, while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year, my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering, to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it.

THE NOVEL NORWOOD.

Q.—Before asking you any questions with regard to those letters, Mr. Beecher, I ask you when you commenced writing the novel of *Norwood*? A.—At what time did I?

Q.—Yes, Sir. A. (Referring to a memorandum)—I think it was published in the *Ledger*—the New-York *Ledger*—in 1867, in the progress of 1867, during the year, and in the book form in 1868.

Q.—You misapprehend my question, Mr. Beecher; when did you commence writing that book? A.—That I cannot tell you, Sir; it was some time, I think, in the year 1867.

Q.—You have stated that you read that book, or a part of it, to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I read portions of it.

Q.—What part of it did you read to her? A.—Well, I cannot say how much; I recollect reading one chapter, and that was the chapter of the birth of Rose Wentworth.

Q.—Do not you recollect reading other chapters to her? A.—Not distinctly; I have an impression that I did.

Q.—Did not you read it all to her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What is your impression as to the parts of it that you did? A.—The opening chapters.

Q.—Where did you read it to her? A.—I think at her house.

Q.—In the day or in the night time? A.—In the day time, as far as I recollect.

Q.—Was her husband present or absent? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Rose Wentworth was the heroine of that story, I believe? A.—Yes, Sir, that is what I tried to make her.

Q.—Do you remember in writing that book of borrowing from the habit of the bird in hiding its nest a figure to illustrate the way in which love might be concealed, if it was necessary? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect of describing Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth and especially the peculiarities of the lady in that book? A.—No, I have forgotten.

Q.—Do you remember using this language?

"It would seem as if, while her whole life centered upon his life, she would hide the precious secret by flinging over it vines and flowers, by mirth and raillery, as a bird hides its nest under tufts of moss and behind leaves and vines, as a fence against prying eyes."

Do you recollect of writing that? A.—I do not; I have never read the book since the day that it came out of the press.

Q.—Well, look at it and see it that— A.—Well, I do not know any more about it than you; I presume it is from my pen, if it is in the book.

Q.—That [showing the book] purports to be a copy of *Norwood*? A.—I think so.

Q.—You do not think that has been interpolated in it? A.—I do not think it has, and I want you to understand that I think it probable that I did, but before you, whom I have learned to dread, I do not want to say with mathematical accuracy that I did.

Q.—I do not think it is I that you should dread. Now, Sir, did you, among other things, present Mrs. Tilton with a picture called "The Trailing Arbutus?" A.—I did?

Q.—Where did you get that picture? A.—Boston.

Q.—When did you buy it? A.—I think I had it in my house for some time; I cannot say when I bought it, but I have an impression that I had it for some time in my house; it was rather a favorite thing of mine.

Q.—And when did you present it to Mrs. Tilton? A.—That is more than I can say definitely; but I have an impression that it was about 1866, but I cannot say certain—1866 and 1867, along there.

Q.—When did you commence writing the novel? A.—1867; it must have been later when I gave it to her.

Q.—I think so; after 1867 considerably, was it not? A.—I cannot say as to that.

Q.—Did you make her a present of that picture until after you had read the opening chapter of *Norwood* to her? A.—No, Sir; it was subsequent.

Q.—Subsequent? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And do you remember describing the perfume of that flower as the "breath of love?" A.—I do not remember it, but if it is there, I shall have to stand it.

Q.—Let us see if it is there. Speaking of that flower—

"It is content, though lying upon the very ground. It braves the coldest Winters. All the Summers cannot elaborate a perfume so sweet as this, which seems to have been born of the very Winter. It is like the breath of love. The pure white and pink blossoms and sweet clusters lie hidden in leaves and grass, and often under untimely snow. Blessings on them. They have the fairest and most modest and sweetest breath of all our flowers."

Q.—Do you recollect that? A.—No, Sir; I do not recollect it, but I am willing to own it.

Q.—That I believe is in the opening chapter? A.—I do not know, Sir, whether it is.

Q.—Be kind enough to look and see? A.—I know—will you excuse my interpolating a word?

Q.—I will hear what it is first? A.—I know that this chapter about the birth was the one that I read, and that Mrs. Tilton so much admired—containing this whole thing about the arbutus.

Q.—That is the reason I call your attention to it? A.—Well.

Q.—What I know you need not tell me; it is what I do not know that I want to get from you. Is that in the opening chapter? A.—No, Sir; I guess not; it is in chapter V.

Q.—Well, did you read that chapter? A.—I think I did, if that is the chapter that contains the birth of Rose; I think I did.

Q.—Is it not—you will see that Rose is born about five minutes after that? A.—Well, Sir, that is the chapter.

Q.—And after reading that part of it to her, describing the perfume of the arbutus as the breath of love, you gave her the picture? A.—Yes, Sir; not immediately.

Q.—Did you in that book anywhere speak of the impression which a flower makes upon a sensitive mind? A.—I do not know that I did.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you did or not? A.—I do not. I shall enjoy the re-reading of the book more than I anticipated, having the pleasure of hearing you read it.

Q.—Well, you force me to say that I doubt whether you will enjoy it a great deal in the end. If you won't make such observations, I will not reply to them.

"The image which a flower casts upon a sensitive medium is simply its own self-form; but cast upon a more sensitive human soul, it leaves there not only form, but feeling, excitement, suggestion."

A.—No, Sir; I think it is a very good idea, indeed.

Q.—Perhaps you will recollect it when I show it to you? A.—I do not recollect it, but I find it in the book.

Q.—Now, do you recollect in that book of associating the song of a bird with a love-call, as it is termed? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Let me read, and see if you remember it: Speaking of two of the characters of this book it goes on to say:

"While they thus sat in the open door talking of the loved and absent, and both of them thinking down deeply in the silence of the heart of other things which their lips would not repeat, a robin flew into one of the trees in the meadow, and began singing with the plaintive call for its mate which one hears so often in the Summer. It is the robin's sweetest and most spirited song, and few strains there are which surpass it in tenderness, clearness, and brilliancy.

THE CONCORD FIGHT.

THE ORATION OF GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AT CONCORD.

Continued from Second Page.

trated the fidelity of your State to human liberty, will pay a fitting tribute to the true American tribune of the people—the Father of the Revolution, as he was fondly called. But we also are his children, and must not omit our duty.

Until 1768 Samuel Adams did not despair of a peaceful issue of the quarrel with Great Britain. But when in May of that year the British frigate Romney sailed into Boston harbor, and her shotted guns were trained upon the town, he saw that the question was changed. From that moment he knew that America must be free or slave, and the unceasing effort of his life, by day and night, with tongue and pen, was to nerve his fellow-colonists to strike when the hour should come. On that gray December evening, two years later, when he rose in the Old South, and in a clear, calm voice said, "This meeting can do nothing more to save the country," and so gave the word for the march to the tea ships, he comprehended more clearly, perhaps, than any man in the colonies, the immense and far-reaching consequences of his words. He was ready to throw the tea overboard because he was ready to throw overboard the King and Parliament of England.

A GRAND TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL ADAMS.

During the ten years from the passage of the Stamp act to the fight at Lexington and Concord, this poor man in an obscure provincial town beyond the sea was engaged with the British ministry in one of the mightiest contests that history records. Not a word in Parliament that he did not hear, not an act in the Cabinet that he did not see. With brain and heart and conscience all alive, he opposed every hostile order in Council with a British precedent, and arrayed against the Government of Great Britain the battery of principles impregnable with the accumulated strength of centuries of British conviction. The cold Grenville, the brilliant Townsend, the obsequious North, the reckless Hillsborough, the crafty Dartmouth, all the ermined and coroneted chiefs of the proudest aristocracy in the world, derided, declaimed, denounced, laid unjust taxes, and sent troops to collect them; cheered loudly by a servile Parliament, the parasite of a headstrong King—and the plain Boston Puritan laid his finger on the vital point of the tremendous controversy, and held to it inexorably—King, Lords, Commons, the people of England and the people of America. Intrenched in his own honesty, the King's gold could not buy him. Enshrined in the love of his fellow-citizens, the King's writ could not take him. And when on this morning the King's troops marched to seize him, his sublime faith saw beyond the clouds of the moment the rising sun of the America that we behold, and careless of himself, mindful only of his country, he exultingly exclaimed, "Oh, what a glorious morning!"

Yet this man held no office but that of Clerk of the Assembly, to which he was yearly elected, and that of constant Moderator of the town meeting. This was his mighty weapon. The town meeting was the alarm-bell with which he aroused the continent. It was the rapier with which he fenced with the ministry. It was the claymore with which he smote their counsels. It was the harp of a thousand strings that he swept into a burst of passionate defiance, or an electric call to arms, or a proud pæan of exulting triumph—defiance, challenge, and exultation all lifting the continent to independence. His indomitable will and command of the popular confidence played Boston against London, the provincial town meeting against the royal Parliament, Faneuil Hall against St. Stephen's. And as long as the American town meeting is known, its great genius will be revered, who with the town meeting overthrew an empire. So long as Faneuil Hall stands, Samuel Adams will not want his most fitting monument, and when Faneuil Hall falls, its name with his will be found written as with a sunbeam upon every faithful American heart.

The first imposing armed movement against the Colonies, on the 19th of April, 1775, did not, of course, take by surprise a people so prepared. For ten years they had seen the possibility, for five years the probability, and for at least a year the certainty of the contest. They quietly organized, watched, and waited. The royal Governor, Gage, was a soldier, and he had read the signs of the times. He had fought, with the Provincial troops, at the bloody ambuscade of Braddock, and he felt the full force of the mighty determination that exalted New-England. He had 4,000 effective troops, trained veterans, with brilliant officers, who despised and ridiculed the Yankee militia. Massachusetts had provided for a Constitutional army of 15,000 men. Minute companies were everywhere organized, and military supplies were deposited at convenient towns. Everybody was on the alert. Couriers were held ready to warn the country should the British march, and wagons to remove the stores. In the early Spring Gage sent out some of his officers as spies, and two of them came in disguise as far as Concord. On the 22d of March the Provincial Congress met in this town, and made the last arrangements for a possible battle, begging the militia and Minute-men to be ready, but to act only on the defensive.

THE MARCH TO LEXINGTON FORESHADOWED.

As the Spring advanced it was plain that some movement would be made, and on Monday, the 17th of April, the Committee of Safety ordered part of the stores deposited here to be removed to Sudbury and Groton, and the cannon to be secreted. On Tuesday, the 18th, Gage, who had decided to send a force to Concord to destroy the stores, picketed the roads from Boston into Middlesex to prevent any report of the intended march from spreading into the country. But the air was electric. In the tension of the popular mind every sound and sight was significant. It was part of Gage's plan to seize Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, and on the evening of the 18th the Committee of Safety at Cambridge sent them word to beware, for suspicious officers were abroad. A British grenadier in full uniform went into a shop in Boston. He might as well have proclaimed that an expedition was on foot. In the afternoon one of the Governor's grooms strolled into a stable where John Ballard was cleaning a horse. John Ballard was a Son of Liberty; and when the groom idly remarked, in nervous English, that "there would be hell to pay to-morrow," John's heart leaped and his hand shook, and asking the groom to finish cleaning the horse, he ran to a friend, who carried the news straight to Paul Revere, who told him he had already heard it from two other persons.

That evening, at 10 o'clock, 800 troops, under Lieut. Col. Smith, took boat at the foot of the Common and crossed to the Cambridge shore. Gage thought that his secret had been kept, but Lord Percy, who had heard the people say on the Common that the troops would miss their aim, undeceived him. Gage instantly ordered that no one should leave the town. But Dr. Warren was before him, and as the troops crossed the river, Ebenezer Dorr, with a message from Warren to Hancock and Adams, was riding over the Neck to Roxbury, and Paul Revere was rowing over the river farther down to Charlestown, having agreed with his friend Robert Newman to show lanterns from the belfry of the Old North Church—

"One, if by land, and two, if by sea"—

as a signal of the march of the British. Already the moon was rising, and while the troops were stealthily landing at Lechmere Point, their secret was dashed out into the April night, and Paul Revere, springing into the saddle upon the Charlestown shore, spurred away into Middlesex.

"How far that little candle throws his beams!"

The modest spire yet stands, reverend relic of the old town of Boston, of those brave men and of their deeds. Starting the land that night with the warning of danger, let it remind the land forever of the patriotism with which that danger was averted, and for our children as for our fathers still stand secure, the pharos of American liberty.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

It was a brilliant April night. The winter had been unusually mild, and the spring very forward. The hills were already green. The early grain waved in the fields, and the air was sweet with blossoming orchards. Already the robins whistled, the bluebird sang, and the benediction of peace rested upon the landscape. Under the cloudless moon the soldiers silently marched, and Paul Revere swiftly rode, galloping through Medford and West Cambridge, rousing every house as he went, spurring for Lexington and Hancock and Adams, and evading the British patrols who had been sent out to stop the news. Stop the news! Already the village churches were beginning to ring the alarm, as the pulpits beneath them had been ringing for many a year. In the awakening houses lights flashed from window to window. Drums beat faintly far away and on every side. Signal-guns flashed and echoed. The watch-dogs barked, the cocks crew. Stop the news! Stop the sunrise! The murmuring night trembled with the summons so earnestly expected, so dreaded, so desired. And as long ago the voice rang out at midnight along the Syrian shore, wailing that great Pan was dead, but in the same moment the choiring angels whispered, "Glory to God in the highest, for Christ is born," so, if the stern alarm of that April night seemed to many a wistful and loyal heart to portend the passing glory of British dominion and the tragical chance of war, it whispered to them with prophetic inspiration, "Good-will to men: America is born!"

There is a tradition that long before the troops reached Lexington an unknown horseman thundered at the door of Capt. Joseph Robbins, in Acton, waking every man and woman, and the babe in the cradle, shouting that the regulars were marching to Concord, and that the rendezvous was the old North Bridge. Capt. Robbin's son, a boy of ten years, heard the summons in the garret where he lay, and in a few minutes on his father's old mare, a young Paul Revere, galloping along the road to rouse Capt. Isaac Davis, who commanded the minute-men of Acton. He was a young man of thirty, a gunsmith by trade, brave and thoughtful, and tenderly fond of his wife and four children. The company assembled at his shop, formed, and marched a little way, when he halted them and returned for a moment to his house. He said to his wife, "Take good care of the children," kissed her, turned to his men, gave the order to march, and saw his home no more. Such was the history of that night in how many homes! The hearts of those men and women of Middlesex might break, but they could not waver. They had counted the cost. They knew what and whom they served; and as the midnight summons came they started up and answered, "Here am I!"

Meanwhile the British bayonets, glistening in the moon, moved steadily along the road. Col. Smith heard and saw that the country was aroused, and sent back to Boston for reinforcements, ordering Major Pitcairn with six companies to hasten forward and seize the bridges at Concord. Paul Revere and Dorr had reached Lexington by midnight, and had given the alarm. The men of Lexington instantly mustered on the green, but as there was no sign of the enemy, they were dismissed to await his coming. He was close at hand. Pitcairn swiftly advanced, seizing every man upon the road, and was not discovered until 4:30 in the morning, within a mile or two of Lexington meeting-house. Then there was a general alarm. The bell rang, drums beat, guns fired, and sixty or seventy of the Lexington militia were drawn up in line upon the green, Capt. John Parker at their head. The British bayonets, glistening in the dawn, moved rapidly toward them. Pitcairn rode up, and angrily ordered the militia to surrender and disperse. But they held their ground. The troops fired over their heads. Still the militia stood. Then a deadly volley blazed from the British line, and eight of the Americans fell dead and ten wounded at the doors of their homes and in sight of their kindred. Capt. Parker, seeing that it was massacre, not battle, ordered his men to disperse. They obeyed, some firing upon the enemy. The British troops, who had suffered little, with a loud huzza of victory pushed on toward Concord, six miles beyond.

THE ALARM REACHES CONCORD.

Four hours before, Paul Revere and Ebenezer Dorr had left Lexington to rouse Concord, and were soon overtaken by Dr. Samuel Prescott, of that town, who had been to Lexington upon a tender errand. A British patrol captured Revere and Dorr, but Prescott leaped a stone wall and dashed on to Concord. Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning Amos Melvin, the sentinel at the Court-house, rang the bell and roused the town. He sprang of heroic stock. One of his family thirty years before had commanded a company at Louisburg and another at Crown Point, while four brothers of the same family served in the late war, and the honored names of the three who perished are carved upon your soldiers' monument. When the bell rang, the first man that appeared was William Emerson, the minister, with his gun in his hand. It was his faith that the scholar should be the minute-man of liberty, a faith which his descendants have piously cherished and illustrated before the world. The minute-men gathered hastily upon the common. The citizens, hurrying from their homes, secreted the military stores. Messengers were sent to the neighboring villages, and the peaceful town prepared for battle. The minute-men of Lincoln, whose Captain was William Smith, and whose Lieutenant was Samuel Hoar, a name not unknown in Middlesex, in Massachusetts, and in the country, and wherever known still honored for the noblest qualities of the men of the Revolution, had joined the Concord militia and minute-men, and part of them had marched down the Lexington road to reconnoitre. Seeing the British, they fell back toward the hill over the road at the entrance of the village, upon which stood the liberty-pole.

It was now 7 o'clock. There were, perhaps, 200 men in arms upon the hill. Below them, upon the Lexington road, a quarter of a mile away, rose a thick cloud of dust, from which, amidst proudly-rolling drums, 800 British bayonets flashed in the morning sun. The Americans saw that battle where they stood would be mere butchery, and they fell gradually back to a rising ground, about a mile north of the meeting-house, the spot upon which we are now assembled. The British troops divided as they entered the town, the infantry coming over the hill from which the Americans had retired, the marines and grenadiers marching by the high road. The place was well known to the British officers through their spies, and Col. Smith, halting before the Court-house, instantly sent detachments to hold the two bridges, and others to destroy the stores. But so carefully had these been secreted that during the two or three hours in which they were engaged in the work the British merely broke open about sixty barrels of flour, half of which was afterward saved, knocked off the trunnions of three cannon, burned sixteen new carriage wheels, and some barrels of wooden spoons and trenchers; they threw some 500 pounds of balls into the pond and wells, cut down the liberty-pole, and fired the Court-house.

The work was hurriedly done, for Col. Smith, a veteran soldier, knew his peril. He had advanced twenty miles into a country of intelligent and resolute men, who were rising around him. All Middlesex was moving. From Acton and Lincoln, from Westford, Littleton, and Chelmsford, from Bedford and Billerica, from Stow, Sudbury, and Carlisle, the sons of Indian fighters and of soldiers of the old French war poured along the roads, shouldering the fire-locks and fowling-pieces and old King's arms that had seen famous service when the earlier settlers had gone out against King Philip or the later colonists had marched under the flag on which George Whitefield had written, "*Nil desperandum Cristo Duce*"—Never despair while Christ is Captain; and those words the children of the Puritans had written on their hearts. As the minute-men from the other towns arrived, they joined the force upon the rising ground near the North Bridge, where they were drawn into line by Joseph Hosmer, of Concord, who acted as Adjutant. By 9 o'clock some 500 men were assembled, and a consultation of officers and chief citizens was held.

THE MIGHTIEST EMPIRE IN THE WORLD CONFRONTED.

That group of Middlesex farmers, here upon Punkatasset, without thought that they were heroes, or that the day and its deeds were to be so momentous, is a group as memorable as the men of Rütli on the Swiss Alps, or the Barons in the meadow of Runnymede. The confronted the mightiest empire in the world—invincible on land, supreme on the sea—whose guns had just been heard in four continents at once, girdling the globe with victory. And that empire was their motherland, in whose renown they had shared—the land dear to their hearts by a thousand ties of love, pride, and reverence. They took a sublime and awful responsibility. They could not know that the other colonies, or even their neighbors of Massachusetts, would justify their action. There was as yet no Declaration of Independence, no Continental army. There was, indeed, a general feeling that a blow would soon be struck, but to mistake the time, the place, the way, might be to sacrifice the great cause itself, and to ruin America. But their conscience and their judgment assured them that the hour had come. Before them lay their homes, and on the hill beyond the graveyard in which their forefathers slept. A guard of the King's troops opposed their entrance to their own village. Those troops were at that moment searching their homes, perhaps insulting their wives and children. Already they saw the smoke as of burning houses rising in the air, and they resolved to march into the town and to fire upon the troops if they were opposed. They resolved upon organized, aggressive, forcible resistance to the military power of Great Britain, the first that had been offered in the colonies. All unconsciously every heart beat time to the music of the slave's epitaph in the graveyard that overhung the town:

"God wills us free; man wills us slaves;
I will as God wills; God's will be done."

Isaac Davis, of Acton, drew his sword, turned toward his company, and said: "I haven't a man that's afraid to go." Col. Barrett, of Concord, gave the order to march. In double file and with trailed arms the men moved along the causeway, the Acton company in front, Major John Buttrick, of Concord; Capt. Isaac Davis, of Acton; and Lieut. Col. John Robertson, of Westford, leading the way. As they approached the bridge the British forces withdrew across it and began to take up the planks. Major Buttrick ordered his men to hasten their march. As they came within ten or fifteen rods of the bridge a shot was fired by the British which wounded Jonas Brown, one of the Concord minute-men, and Luther Blanchard, fifer of the Acton company. A British volley followed, and Isaac Davis, of Acton, making a way for his countrymen, like Arnold Von Winkelried at Sempach, fell dead, shot through the heart. By his side fell his friend and neighbor, Abner Hosmer, a youth of twenty-two. Seeing them fall Major Buttrick turned to his men and, raising his hand, cried, "Fire, fellow-soldiers! for God's sake, fire!" John Buttrick gave the word. The cry rang along the line. The Americans fired. The Revolution began! It began here. Let us put off the shoes from off our feet, for the place whereon we stand is holy ground.

THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH.

One of the British was killed, several were wounded, and they retreated in confusion toward the centre of the village. The engagement was doubtless seen by Smith and Pitcairn from the graveyard hill that overlooked the town, and the shots were heard by all the searching parties, which immediately returned in haste and disorder. Col. Smith instantly prepared to retire, and at noon, 100 years ago at this hour, the British columns marched out of yonder square. Then and there began the retreat of British power from the American colonies. Through seven weary and wasting years it continued. From Bunker Hill to Long Island; from Princeton, Trenton, and Saratoga; from the Brandywine, Monmouth, and King's Mountain; through the bloody snow at Valley Forge, through the treachery of Arnold and of Lee, through cabals and doubt, and poverty and despair; but steadily urged by one great heart that strengthened the continent—the heart of George Washington—the British retreat went on from Concord Bridge and Lexington Green to the plains of Yorktown and the King's acknowledgment of American Independence.

Of the beginning of this retreat, of that terrible march of the exhausted troops from this square to Boston, I have no time fitly to tell the tale. Almost as soon as it began all Massachusetts was in motion. William Prescott mustered his regiment of Minute-men at Pepperell, and Timothy Pickering at Salem and Marblehead. Dedham left no man behind between the ages of sixteen and seventy. The Minute-men of Worcester marched out of the town one way as the news went out the other, and, flying over the mountains, sent Berkshire to Bunker Hill. Meanwhile the men of Concord and the neighborhood, following the British over the bridge, ran along the heights above the Lexington road and posted themselves to await the enemy. The retreating British column, with wide-sweeping flankers, advanced steadily and slowly. No drum beat, no fife blew. There was the hushed silence of intense expectation. As the troops passed Merriam's Corner, a little beyond Concord, and the flank guard was called in, they turned suddenly and fired upon the Americans. The Minute-men and Militia instantly returned the fire, and the battle began that lasted until sunset.

When Col. Smith ordered the retreat, although he and his officers may have had some misgivings, they had probably lost them in the contempt of regulars for the Militia. But from the moment of the firing at Merriam's Corner they were undeceived. The landscape was alive with armed men. They swarmed through every wood path and by-way, across the pastures, and over the hills. Some came up in order along the roads, as from Reading and Billerica, from East Sudbury and Bedford, and John Parker's company from Lexington waited in a woody defile to avenge the death of their comrades. The British column marched steadily on, while from trees, rocks, and fences, from houses, barns, and sheds, blazed the withering American fire. The hills echoed and flashed. The woods rang. The road became an endless ambuscade of flame. The Americans seemed to the appalled British troops to drop from the clouds, to spring from the earth. With every step the attack was deadlier, the danger more imminent. For some time discipline and the plain extremity of the peril sustained the order of the British line.

AMERICAN PURSUIT RELENTLESS.

But the stifling clouds of dust, the consuming thirst, the exhaustion of utter fatigue, the wagons full of wounded men moaning and dying, madly pressing through the ranks to the front, the constant falling of their comrades, officers captured and killed, and through all the fatal and incessant shot of an unseen foe, smote with terror that haughty column, which, shrinking, bleeding, wavering, reeled through Lexington panic-stricken and broken. The officers, seeing the dire extremity, fought their way to the front, and threatened the men with death if they advanced. The breaking line recoiled a little, and even steadied under one of the sharpest attacks of the day. For not as yet were Hessians hired to enslave Americans, and it was English blood and pluck on both sides. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a half mile beyond Lexington Meeting-house, just as the English officer saw that destruction or surrender was the only alternative, Lord Percy, with a reinforcement of 1,200 men, came up, and opening with two cannons upon the Americans, succored his flying and desperate comrades, who fell upon the ground among Percy's troops, their parched tongues hanging from their mouths.

The flower of Gen. Gage's army was now upon the field, but its commander saw at once that its sole hope of safety was to continue the retreat. After half an hour's delay the march was resumed, and with it the barbarities as well as the sufferings of war. Lord Percy threw out flanking parties, which entered the houses upon the line of march, plundering and burning. The fields of Menotomy or Arlington, through which lay the road, became a plain of blood and fire. But the American pursuit was relentless, and beyond Lexington the lower counties and towns came hurrying to the battle. Many a man afterward famous was conspicuous that day, and near West Cambridge Joseph Warren was the inspiring soul of the struggle. It was now past 5 o'clock. The British ammunition was giving out. The officers, too much exposed in the saddle, alighted and marched with the men, who, as they approached Charlestown, encountered the hottest fire of the day. Gen. Gage had learned the perilous extremity of his army from a messenger sent by Percy, and had issued a proclamation threatening to lay Charlestown in ashes if the troops were attacked in the streets. The town hummed with the vague and appalling rumors of the events of the day, and just before sunset the excited inhabitants heard the distant guns, and soon saw the British troops running along the old Cambridge road to Charlestown Neck, firing as they came. They had just escaped the Militia, 700 strong, from Salem and Marblehead—the flower of Essex—and as the sun was setting they entered Charlestown and gained the shelter of their frigate guns. Then Gen. Heath ordered the American pursuit to stop, and the battle was over. But all that day and night the news was flying from mouth to mouth, from heart to heart, rousing every city, town, and solitary farm in the colonies; and before the last shot of the Minute-men on the British retreat from Concord Bridge was fired, or the last wounded grenadier had been rowed across the river, the whole country was rising; Massachusetts, New-England, America, were closing around the city, and the siege of Boston and the war of American independence had begun.

WHO WERE THE MINUTE-MEN?

Such was the opening battle of the Revolution—a conflict which, so far as we can see, saved civil liberty in two hemispheres, saved England as well as America, and whose magnificent results shine through the world as the beacon light of free popular government. And who won this victory? The Minute-men and Militia, who in the history of our English race have been always the van-guard of freedom. The Minute-man of the American Revolution—who was he? He was the husband and father who, bred to love liberty, and to know that lawful liberty is the sole guarantee of peace and progress, left the plow in the furrow and the hammer on the bench, and kissing wife and children, marched to die or to be free. He was the son and lover, the plain shy youth of the singing-school and the village choir, whose heart beat to arms for his country, and who felt, though he could not say, with the old English cavalier:

"I could not love thee, deare, so much,
Loved I not honor more."

The Minute-man of the Revolution! He was the old, the middle-aged, and the young. He was Capt. Miles, of Concord, who said that he went to battle as he went to church. He was Capt. Davis, of Acton, who reproved his men for jesting on the march. He was Deacon Josiah Haynes, of Sudbury, eighty years old, who marched with his company to the South Bridge at Concord, then joined in the hot pursuit to Lexington, and fell as gloriously as Warren at Bunker Hill. He was James Hayward, of Acton, twenty-two years old, foremost in that deadly race from Concord to Charlestown, who raised his piece at the same moment with a British soldier, each exclaiming, "You are a dead man!" The Briton dropped, shot through the heart. James Hayward fell mortally wounded. "Father," he said, "I started with forty balls; I have three left. I never did such a day's work before. Tell mother not to mourn too much; and tell her whom I love more than my mother that I am not sorry I turned out."

This was the Minute-man of the Revolution, the rural citizen trained in the common school, the church, and the town-meeting, who carried a bayonet that thought, and whose gun, loaded with a principle, brought down not a man, but a system. Him we gratefully recall to-day—him, in yon manly figure wrought in the metal which but feebly typifies his inexorable will, we commit in his immortal youth to the reverence of our children. And here among these peaceful fields—here in the county whose children first gave their blood for American union and independence, and eighty-six years later gave it first also for a truer union and a larger liberty; here in the heart of Middlesex County, of Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill, stand fast, Son of Liberty! as the minute-man stood at the old North Bridge. But should we or our decendants, false to liberty, false to justice and humanity—betray in any way their cause—spring into life as a hundred years ago, take one more step, descend, and lead us, as God led you, in saving America, to save the hopes of man.

THE WORK OF OUR FATHERS.

At the end of a century we can see the work of this day as our fathers could not; we can see that then the final movement began of a process long and unconsciously preparing, which was to intrust liberty to new forms and institutions that seemed full of happy promise for mankind. And now for nearly a century what was formerly called the experiment of a representative republic of imperial extent and power has been tried. Has it fulfilled the hopes of its founders and the just expectations of mankind? I have already glanced at its early and fortunate conditions, and we know how vast and splendid its early growth and development were. Our material statistics soon dazzled the world. Europe no longer sneered but gazed in wonder, waiting and watching. Our population doubled every fifteen years, and our wealth every ten years. Every little stream among the hills turned a mill; and the great inland seas, bound by the genius of Clinton to the ocean, became the highway of boundless commerce, the path of an unprecedented empire. Our farms were the granary of other lands. Our cotton-fields made England rich. Still we chased the whale in the Pacific Ocean, and took fish in the tumbling seas of Labrador. We hung out friendly lights along thousands of miles of coast to tempt the trade of every clime; and wherever on the dim rim of the globe there was a harbor, it was white with American sails. Meanwhile at home the political foreboding of Federalism had died away, and its very wail seemed a tribute to the pacific glories of the land.

"The ornament of beauty is Suspect,
A crow that flies in heaven's sweetest air."

The Government was felt to be but a hand of protection and blessing; labor was fully employed; capital was secure; the army was a jest; enterprise was pushing through the Alleghanies, grasping and settling the El Dorado of the prairies, and still braving the wilderness, reached out toward the Rocky Mountains, and reversing the voyages of Columbus, re-discovered the Old World from the New. America was the Benjamin of nations, the best-beloved of Heaven, and the starry flag of the United States flashed a line of celestial light around the world, the harbinger of freedom, peace, and prosperity.

Such was the vision and the exulting faith of fifty years ago. "Atlantis hath risen from the ocean!" cried Edward Everett to applauding Harvard; and Daniel Webster answered from Bunker Hill, "If we fail, popular governments are impossible." So far as they could see, they stood among the unchanged conditions of the early Republic. And these conditions are familiar. The men who founded the Republic were few in number, planted chiefly along a temperate coast, remote from the world. They were a homogeneous people, increasing by their own multiplication, speaking the same language, of the same general religious faith, cherishing the same historic and political traditions, universally educated, hardy, thrifty, with general equality of fortune, and long and intelligent practice of self-government, while the slavery that existed among them, inhuman in itself, was not seriously defended, and was believed to be disappearing. But within the last half century causes then latent, or wholly incalculable before, have radically changed those conditions, and we enter upon the second century of the Republic with responsibilities which neither our fathers nor the men of fifty years ago could possibly foresee.

Think, for instance, of the change wrought by foreign immigration, with all its necessary consequences. In the State of Massachusetts to-day the number of citizens of foreign birth who have no traditional associations with the story of Concord and Lexington is larger than the entire population of the State on the day of battle. The first fifty years after the battle brought to the whole country fewer immigrants than are now living in Massachusetts alone. At the end of that half century, when Mr. Everett stood here, less than three hundred thousand foreign immigrants had come to this country; but in the fifty years that have since elapsed that immigration has been more than nine millions of persons. The aggregate population in the last fifty years has advanced somewhat more than threefold, the foreign immigration more than thirtyfold, so that new immigrants and the children of immigrants are a quarter of the whole population. This enormous influx of foreigners has added an immense ignorance and entire unfamiliarity with republican ideas and habits to the voting class. It has brought other traditions, other languages, and other religious faiths. It has introduced powerful and organized influences not friendly to the republican principle of freedom of thought and action. It is to the change produced by immigration that we owe the first serious questioning of the public school system, which was the nursery of the early Republic, and which is to-day the palladium of free popular government.

THE PROUD CLAIM OF AMERICA.

Do not misunderstand me. I am not lamenting even in thought the boundless hospitality of America. I do not forget that the whole European race came hither but yesterday, and has been domesticated here not yet 300 years. I am not insensible of the proud claim of America to be the refuge of the oppressed of every clime, nor do I doubt in her maturity her power, if duly directed, to assimilate whole nations, if need be, as in her infancy she achieved her independence, and in her prime maintained her unity. But if she has been the hope of the world, and is so still, it is because she has understood both the conditions and the perils of freedom, and watches carefully the changing conditions under which republican liberty is to be maintained. She will still welcome to her ample bosom all who choose to be called her children. But if she is to remain the mother of liberty, it will not be the result of those craven counsels whose type is the ostrich burying his head in the sand, but of that wise and heroic statesmanship whose symbol is her own heaven-soaring eagle, gazing undazzled even at the spots upon the sun.

Again, within the century steam has enormously expanded the national domain, and every added mile is an added strain to our system. The marvelous ease of communication both by rail and telegraph tends to obliterate conservative local lines, and to make a fatal centralization more possible. The telegraph, which instantly echoes the central command at the remotest point, becomes both a facility and a temptation to exercise command, while below upon the rail the armed blow swiftly follows the word that flies along the wire. Steam concentrates population in cities. But when the Government was formed the people were strictly rural, and there were but six cities with eight thousand inhabitants or more. In 1790 only one-thirteenth of the population was in cities, in 1870 more than one-fifth. Steam destroys the natural difficulties of communication; but those very difficulties are barriers against invasion, and protect the independence of each little community, the true foundation of our free republican system. In New England the characteristic village and local life of the last century perishes in the age of steam. Meanwhile the enormous accumulation of capital engaged in great enterprises, with unscrupulous greed of power, constantly tends to make itself felt in corruption of the press, which molds public opinion, and of the Legislature, which makes the laws. Thus steam and the telegraph tend to the concentration of capital and the consolidation of political power, a tendency which threatens liberty, and which was wholly unknown when the Republic began, and was unsuspected fifty years ago. Sweet liberty is a mountain nymph, because mountains baffle the pursuer. But the inventions that level mountains and annihilate space alarm that gracious spirit, who sees her greater insecurity. But stay, heaven-eyed maid, and stay forever! Behold, our devoted wills shall be thy invincible Alps, our loyal hearts thy secret bower, the spirit of our fathers a cliff of adamant that engineering skill can never pierce nor any toe can scale!

PROBLEMS OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

But the most formidable problem for popular government which the opening of our second century presents springs from a source which was unsuspected a hundred years ago, and which the orators of fifty years since forbore to name. This was the system of slave labor, which vanished in civil war. But slavery had not been the fatal evil that it was, if with its abolition its consequences had disappeared. It holds us still in mortmain. Its dead hand is strong, as its living power was terrible. Emancipation has left the Republic exposed to a new and extraordinary trial of the principles and practices of free government. A civilization resting upon slavery, as formerly in part of the country, however polished and ornate, is necessarily aristocratic and hostile to republican equality, while the exigencies of such a society forbid that universal education which is indispensable to wise popular government. When war emancipates the slaves and makes them equal citizens, the ignorance and venality which are the fatal legacies of slavery to the subject class, whether white or black, and the natural alienation of the master class, which alone has political knowledge and experience, with all the secret conspiracies, the reckless corruption, the political knavery, springing naturally from such a situation, and ending often in menacing disorder that seems to invite the military interference and supervision of the Government—all this accumulation of difficulty and danger lays a strain along the very fibre of free institutions. For it suggests the twofold question whether the vast addition of the ignorance of the emancipated vote to that of the immigrant vote may not overwhelm the intelligent vote of the country, and whether the constant appeal to the central hand of power, however necessary it may seem, and for whatever reason of humanity and justice it may be urged, must not necessarily destroy that local self-reliance which was the very seed of the American Republic, and fatally familiarize the country with that employment of military power which is inconsistent with free institutions, and bold resistance to which has forever consecrated the spot on which we stand.

These are some of the more obvious changes in the conditions under which the Republic is to be maintained. I mention them merely; but every wise patriot sees and ponders them. Does he therefore despond? Heaven forbid! When was there ever an auspicious day for humanity that was not one of doubt and of conflict? The robust moral manhood of America confronts the future with steadfast faith and indomitable will, raising the old battle-cry of the race for surer law and larger liberty. It sees clouds, indeed, as Sam. Adams saw them when this day dawned. But with him it sees through and through them, and with him thanks God for the glorious morning. There is, indeed, a fashion of skepticism of American principles even among some Americans, but it is one of the oldest and worst fashions in our history. There is a cynicism which fondly fancies that in its beginning the American Republic moved proudly toward the future with all the splendid assurance of the Persian Xerxes descending on the shores of Greece, but that it sits to-day among shattered hopes, like Xerxes above his ships at Salamis. And when was this golden age? Was it when John Adams appealed from the baseness of his own time to the greater candor and patriotism of this? Was it when Fisher Ames mourned over lost America, like Rachel for her children, and would not be comforted? Was it when William Wirt said that he sought in vain for a man fit for the Presidency or for great responsibility? Was it when Chancellor Livingston saw only a threatening future, because Congress was so feeble? Was it when we ourselves saw the industry, the commerce, the society, the Church, the courts, the statesmanship, the conscience of America seemingly prostrate under the foot of slavery? Was this the golden age of these sentimental sighs, this the region behind the north wind of these reproachful regrets? And is it the young nation which with prayer and faith, with untiring devotion and unconquerable will, has lifted its bruised and broken body from beneath that crushing heel, whose future is distrusted? Nay, this very cynicism is one of the foes that we must meet and conquer.

THE PRODIGIOUS POWER OF A REPUBLIC.

Remember, fellow-citizens, that the impulse of republican government, given a century ago at the old North Bridge, has shaken every Government in the world, but has been itself wholly unshaken by them. It has made monarchy impossible in France. It has freed the Russian serfs. It has united Germany against ecclesiastical despotism. It has flashed into the night of Spain. It has emancipated Italy, and discrowned the Pope as king. In England, repealing the disabilities of Catholic and Hebrew, it forecasts the separation of Church and State, and step by step transforms monarchy into another form of republic. And here at home how glorious its story! In a tremendous war between men of the same blood—men who recognize and respect each other's valor—we have proved what was always doubted, the prodigious power, endurance, and resources of a republic, and in emancipating an eighth of the population we have at last gained the full opportunity of the republican principle. Sir, it is the signal felicity of this occasion that on the one hundredth anniversary of the first battle in the war of American Independence, I may salute you, who led to victory the citizen soldiers of American liberty, as the first elected President of the free republic of the United States. Fortunate man! to whom God has given the priceless boon of associating your name with that triumph of freedom which will presently bind the East and the West, the North and the South, in a closer and more perfect union for the establishment of justice and the security of the blessings of liberty than these States have ever known.

Fellow-citizens, that union is the lofty task which this hallowed day and this sacred spot impose upon us. And what cloud of doubt so dark hangs over us as that which lowered above the colonies when the troops of the King marched into this town, and the men of Middlesex resolved to pass the bridge? With their faith and their will we shall win their victory. No royal Governor indeed sits in yon stately capitol, no hostile fleet for many a year has vexed the waters of our coasts, nor is any army but our own ever likely to tread our soil. Not such are our enemies to-day. They do not come proudly stepping to the drum-beat, with bayonets flashing in the morning sun. But wherever party spirit shall strain the ancient guarantees of freedom, or bigotry and ignorance shall lay their fatal hands upon education, or the arrogance of caste shall strike at equal rights, or corruption shall poison the very springs of national life, there, minute-men of liberty, are your Lexington Green and Concord Bridge, and as you love your country and your kind, and would have your children rise up and call you blessed, spare not the enemy! Over the hills, out of the earth, down from the clouds, pour in resistless might. Fire from every rock and tree, from door and window, from hearth-stone and chamber; hang upon his flank and rear from noon to sunset, and so through a land blazing with holy indignation hurl the hordes of ignorance and corruption and injustice back, back, in utter defeat and ruin.

MERCHANTS IN THE REVOLUTION.

SPEECH OF ELLIOT C. COWDIN AT LEXINGTON—THE HISTORY OF THE MERCHANTS OF THE COLONIES AND THE HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE IDENTICAL—PATRIOTIC DEVOTION OF THE MERCHANTS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg you to accept my thanks for the invitation extended to me to be present to-day, and I only wish that the duty of acknowledging the tribute you have just paid to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York had devolved upon an abler representative. Delegated by that body to bear to you its congratulations on this occasion, my colleagues and myself are proud to take part in the commemoration of this memorable anniversary. The battle of Lexington infused into the life of this people the first sentiment of American nationality. It was the inauguration of a civil war between portions of the foremost commercial nation of the times. From such a conflict, trade shrinks with instinctive dread. Yet from the outset of the Revolutionary struggle, so unequal on the side of the colonies, the patriot cause was sustained by that class which had the most to lose in the event of failure. "War," as Milton says, "moves by two main nerves, iron and gold." The merchants of the heroic period we are contemplating generously placed their money and credit at the disposal of the feeble Government. In a word, the history of the merchants of the thirteen colonies is the financial history of the war for independence. What would have become of the suffering soldiers of Washington, Greene, Gates, Lee, and their compatriots, in some of the darkest periods of the contest, except for the marvelous energy and skill of that eminent merchant of Philadelphia, Robert Morris, in furnishing money to carry on the struggle, and largely too by means of his own credit? But for him the Army would have been disbanded. His services as a financier were as essential to the successful termination of the war as were those of Washington in the field.

Shall I remind you that both of the illustrious men whose sculptured features have this day been unveiled before us were engaged in mercantile pursuits? It is a familiar fact that John Hancock, among hundreds of other wealthy merchants that could be mentioned, staked everything on the popular cause. Little known, perhaps, as a merchant, and far less fortunate than Hancock in worldly affairs, Samuel Adams was equally patriotic and incorruptible. But, Mr. President, I am forgetting that you summoned me to speak for the New-York Chamber of Commerce. That association was instituted in the year 1768 by a voluntary agreement of the leading merchants of the City. It was a period of profound excitement. The traders of what was then the colony of New-York had suffered under heavy burdens.

BRITISH LAWS DESTROYING AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The navigation acts of the British Parliament tended to destroy the commerce of the colonies. They were not allowed to trade with any foreign country, nor export to England their own merchandise, except in British vessels. Iron abounded in the colonies; but not an article could be manufactured by the people—all must be imported. Wool was abundant; but no cloth could be manufactured except for private use, and not a pound of the raw material could be sold from town to town, but all must be sent to England, to be ultimately returned as manufactured cloths, burdened with heavy duties. Beaver was then plenty all along the streams; but no hatter was permitted to have more than two apprentices, and not a hat could be sold from one colony to another. These are but specimens of that vast network of restrictions upon trade and commerce in which Great Britain encircled the thirteen colonies. Nowhere were found more strenuous opponents of the oppressive legislation to which I have referred than in the ranks of the merchants of New-York. Among the most prominent in their opposition were those very same merchants who afterward became foremost in the foundation and organization of the Chamber of Commerce. Four out of the five New-York delegates to the first Congress of the American colonies—namely, John Cruger, Philip Livingston, William Bayard, and Leonard Lispenard—were members of the Chamber. As early as October, 1764, a corresponding committee of the New-York Assembly had urged upon the other Provincial Legislatures the necessity of holding a general Congress of the American colonies. That Congress, presided over by Thomas Ruggles, of Massachusetts, was actually assembled at New-York, on the 7th of October, 1765, upon the urgent recommendation of the Massachusetts Legislature, but the original movement which led to it must be credited to New-York.

ONE STEP FROM THEORY TO ACTION.

One of the first measures of this Congress was the publication of a "Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonies," an address admirable in tone, matter, and manner, like all the State papers of the Revolutionary era, asserting the rights of all British colonists, and particularly insisting on their exclusive power of self-taxation and their claim to a trial by jury. This powerful paper was from the pen of John Cruger, a merchant of New-York, and the first President of the Chamber of Commerce.

In those heroic days there was but one step from theory to action. On the 31st of October, 1765, the merchants of New-York held a meeting and resolved:

1. To import no goods from England until the Stamp Act be repealed.
2. To immediately countermand all orders sent for Spring goods.
3. To sell no goods from Great Britain on commission.

These resolutions were signed by more than two hundred of the principal merchants of New-York. This determined movement was immediately followed by a popular demonstration. On the very next evening the citizens gathered in what is now the City Hall Park, and hung in effigy Lieut. Gov. Colden, the representative of King George III., who was intrusted with the duty of enforcing the Stamp act. Another party broke open the doors of his carriage-house, and, drawing out the carriage, placed his effigy inside of it, wheeled it to the Bowling green, built a bonfire there, and burned to ashes the equipage and effigy. These demonstrations having convinced Colden of the impossibility of enforcing the obnoxious act, the stamps he received from England he surrendered to the representatives of the Common Council, John Cruger being then Mayor. This episode, a bloodless popular victory, and one of the most significant signs of the times, deserves to be placed on record side by side with the immortal Tea Party of Boston.

A REBUFF TO A CLERGYMAN.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* relates that some days ago a colored preacher visited the Hardee brothers, who were confined in jail in that city, under sentence of death for the murder of Staten Lanier. While administering spiritual consolation to the prisoners, the preacher said: "How happy you should be to know the very day on which you will meet the Lord—how much better off than I, who do not know where I will go when I die." These words of cheer were addressed more particularly to the two brothers whose sentences had on that day been commuted to imprisonment, of which fact, it seems, the preacher was not informed. The brothers, who had been made aware of their good fortune, answered the preacher by saying: "We's excused, and are no better off, as far as meeting de Lord is concerned, dan you" (the preacher.) The divine looked somewhat puzzled, but realized the true state of affairs when George Hardee, the brother who is to be hung, said, "I'm de one. I'm to meet de Lord on next Friday."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$12,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 86¼	1000 Rock Island....103⅞
5,000 H. & St.J.8s, C. 89¼	600 do....103⅝
400 West. Union.....77⅞	1600 do.......s3.103½
1200 do......77¾	100 do.....103½
200 do.......s3. 77⅞	100 North-western.... 44⅝
1300 do....... 77⅝	100 do.......b3. 44¼
1000 Pacific Mail..... 44⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H..b3.102⅛
4100 do........ 44¾	10 do.......102¼
700 do.......s3. 44¾	200 do.......102
2200 do........ 44⅝	300 Lake Shore..... 73¾
1900 do.......c. 44⅝	200 do...... 73⅝
300 do........s3. 44½	1000 do...... 73½
15 do..... 44½	600 do..... 73⅜
400 do..... 44⅝	700 do......s3. 73⅜
3100 do..... 44½	600 do......s3. 73½
100 do.......s5. 44½	200 Toledo & Wab.... 15⅜
100 do.......s10. 44½	100 do.......s3. 15¼
900 do........ 44⅝	300 Pac. R. of Mo.... 48½
1100 do........ 44¾	500 Union Pacific.... 72⅛
2400 do...... 44⅞	1000 do.......s3. 72
400 Erie Railway.... 31¼	500 do...... 72⅛
500 do...... 31⅜	2500 do...... 72¼
500 do.......c. 31¼	500 do..... 72⅛
600 do..... 31¼	1100 do.......s3. 71⅞
30 do..... 31⅜	300 do.......b3. 72
300 do..... 31¼	300 do..... 71⅞
300 do.......s3. 31⅛	600 do.......s3. 71¾
100 do..... 31⅛	300 do..... 71⅞
1100 do..... 31	1500 do..... 72
700 do..... 30⅞	100 do.......s3. 71⅞
400 do......b4. 31	200 Ohio & Miss.... 27⅛
700 do.......b3. 31	700 do..... 27
100 do......s10. 31	300 do..... 26⅞
600 do..... 31	100 do.......c. 26⅞
200 do.......b3. 31⅛	1000 do..... 26¾
30 do..... 31	100 do..... 26⅞
200 do..... 31⅛	500 do..... 27
500 do.......b3. 31¼	100 St. Paul..... 38⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.121⅛	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......120⅞
50,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R.115¼	1,000 do......12.120⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......121⅝	500 do...small.120⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Mo.6s,H. & St. Jo. Is., '76s...101⅛	100 M. L. & M. Pref., A. P.......b. c. 8
1,000 S.C. 6s, n.J.&J. 32	66 Del. & H. Canal..117½
1,000 S.C.6s, n. F. 6¾	100 Q. M. Co......b. c. 21¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coupon.... 53½	100 do..... 21½
	200 A. & P. Tel..b. c. 26
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon.... 53	300 do......b3. 26
	200 do..... 26⅛
10,000 N. Y. State 7s, Bounty, cou..108	2600 W. U. Tel..b. c. 77¾
	300 do.......s3. 77¾
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.105	85 Am. Express.... 64½
1,000 B.,C.R.& M.1st 47	30 C. & P. R. G. b. c. 92¼
2,000 do..... 46	50 N. Y. C.& H...b. c.101⅞
1,000 N. J.C.1st con.106	5 do..... 102¼
1,000 do..... 105⅞	200 do......b3.102
1,000 do..... 106¼	100 do......s3.102
1,000 do..... 106⅛	100 Panama..... 130
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10..... 92	100 do......b. c.130
	500 Erie Railway.b. c. 31¼
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. 93	200 do..... 31⅛
10,000 do......b. c. 93	100 do......s5. 31¼
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 99	800 do..... 31¼
79,000 C. & N. W. Con Coup. Gold B... 86¼	1200 do......b3. 31⅜
	500 do......s3. 31⅜
5,000 Iowa M. 8s,1st 86	400 do......b3. 31½
2,000 Erie 3d..... 99⅞	1100 do..... 31⅜
5,000 Erie 4th..... 96¾	500 do......c. 31¼
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv't.... 89¼	600 do..... 31¼
	1000 do..... 31⅜
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.105	200 do......c. 31⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83101⅞	200 L.S.&M.S..b.c.b3. 73⅜
3,000 do.....102	2800 do..... 73½
1,000 O. & M. Cons.. 97¾	300 do..... 73⅜
5,000 do..... 97½	100 do......b3. 73¾
1,000 O.&M.C.S.F.bc. 99⅜	100 do......s3. 73⅝
2,000 do..... 99½	300 C. & R. I...b. c. s3.103⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.100⅜	1100 do..... 103⅝
2,000 do..... 100¼	100 do......c.103⅝
4,000 Cen. Pac. 1st San.J. Branch. 88½	100 do......s10.103⅝
	3700 do..... 103¾
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 99	300 do......b3.103⅞
2,000 do..... 99¼	100 do..... 103¾
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 93⅜	900 do..... 103⅝
1,000 P.F.W.& C.1st110	500 Un. Pac..b. c. s3. 71⅞
1,000 C. & P 4th..... 97¼	900 do......c. 72
2,000 T. P. & W. 1st West. Division 59	1300 do......c. 72⅛
	700 do..... 72¼
5,000 T. & W. con. conv't..... 40¼	200 do......c. 72¼
	300 do......c. 72⅜
15,000 P. L. & D. 1st. 60	200 do......s3. 72¼
8,000 D.& H.R.B.'84.108	300 do......b3. 72⅜
2,000 D.&H.C 7s,'94106⅛	1400 do..... 72⅜
10 Bank of N. A.....100¾	100 do......b3. 72½
33 Bank of Com.....119½	200 do......c. 72⅜
10 Ger. Am. bank... 94	100 do......b30. 72¼
100 Mar. L. & M.b. c. 6½	100 do..... 72½
50 do..... 6	2100 do..... 72⅜
300 M. L. & M. ass. pd. 7½	100 do......b3. 72½
300 do......b. c. 8	500 do......b30. 72½
100 do......b3. 8	500 do......c. 72⅜
100 do......b30. 8½	600 do..... 72½
90 U. S. Express.b. c. 63	400 do......b60. 72½
800 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 44⅞	1900 do......s3. 72⅜
3200 do..... 45	100 C.& N.W. b. c. b3. 44⅜
900 do..... 45⅛	200 do..... 44¼
2300 do......s3. 45	100 do..... 43⅜
3400 do..... 45	10 N. J. C......b. c.112½
800 do......b3. 45⅜	70 M. & Es......b. c.100½
800 do..... 45	100 C. M.& St.P.b.c.s3 38⅜
1400 do..... 45	100 do..... 38⅛
200 do......c. 44⅞	10 Chi. & Alton Pf...108
400 do......b3. 45	100 P. R. of Mo...b. c. 48¼
500 do......s3. 44⅞	20 do..... 48½
3100 do..... 45	100 T. W. & W...b. c. 15¼
3700 do..... 45⅛	15 do..... 15⅜
8200 do..... 45⅛	100 do..... 15⅜
700 do......c. 45⅛	500 do..... 15⅜
2400 do..... 45⅜	100 do......b3. 15⅛
10 do..... 45	100 Chi. & Alt....b. c.103¾
1100 do..... 45⅜	40 N. J. Southern..... 5½
100 do......s5. 45⅜	100 do......b. c. 6¼
2800 do..... 45⅛	50 C. B. & Q.....b. c.113
500 do......b3. 45⅜	50 Warren..........b. c. 98
800 do......s3. 45⅛	50 do..... 97
3400 do..... 45⅜	100 St. L. I. M. & S... 21½
1100 do..... 45⅛	100 N. Y.,N. H.&H.b.c.140
1200 do..... 45⅜	5 do..... 139¾
1600 do..... 45½	40 D. & S. City..b. c. 56
1100 do..... 45⅜	10 P., Ft. W.&Cg b. c. 96⅞
200 do......s3. 45⅜	100 H. & St. J......b. c. 27
1300 do......b3. 45¾	100 A. & P. Pf......b. c. 14
1200 do..... 45⅜	500 O. & M...b. c. b3. 27
100 do......s3. 45½	600 do..... 26⅞
2900 do..... 45⅜	400 do..... 27
50 C.. C. & I. C..b. c 6⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds.100	1000 Union Pacific..... 72⅜
5,000 U. P. L'd G.b3. 96¾	200 do......c. 72⅜
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 27¾	300 do..... 72½
10,000 do..... 27½	700 do......s3. 72⅜
300 North-western.... 44⅜	2200 do..... 72¼
200 Mar. L. & M. A. P. 8	400 do......s3. 72½
1400 Lake Shore...... 73½	200 do..... 72⅜
100 do......s3. 73⅝	500 do......b3. 72½
400 Rock Island......103⅝	300 do......b3. 72⅜
300 Western Union.... 77¾	200 do......c. 72⅜
25 do..... 78	200 Tol. & Wab..... 15¼
500 Erie Railway..s3. 31¼	100 do......b3. 15⅜
300 do..... 31¼	300 Ohio & Miss..... 26¾
300 do..... 31⅜	100 do..... 26⅜
600 do..... 31¼	2000 do..... 26½
500 do......c. 31¼	1000 do..... 26⅜
1100 Pacific Mail..... 45⅜	200 do......b3. 26⅜
300 do......c. 45⅜	300 do......s3. 26⅜
1600 do......b3. 45⅜	200 do..... 26½
500 do..... 45⅜	100 do..... 26⅜
700 do..... 45⅜	300 Han. & St. Jo..... 26¾
600 do......s3. 45½	100 N. J. Southern..... 6¼
700 do..... 45½	300 Pacific R. of Mo.. 48¼
100 Ft. Wayne Special 90	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$16,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......b. c.120¾	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......small.121
5,500 do...small.120½	1,000 U. S. 10-40, C.116¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.121¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81,R.115¼
	4,000 do.....115¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L'g B.. 99¾	1500 L. S. & M. So. R. R......b. c. b3. 73½
2,000 do..... 99⅞	100 do..... 73½
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San Joaq. B'h. 88½	700 do......b3. 73⅝
10,000 Chic. & N. W. Con.Coup.G.B. 86½	400 do......s3. 73½
	500 do..... 73⅝
4,000 Chic. & N.W.C. 93	1500 do..... 73⅜
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.108	300 do......s30. 73⅝
1,000 Can. So. 1st, with Int. Cer. 52	300 do......s3. 73¼
	1500 do......s3. 73⅛
3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv...b. c.s3. 89½	2400 do..... 73⅛
	100 do......s30. 73¾
100 Maryland Coal..... 18	500 do......s3. 73
100 Spring M. Coal b.c. 70	1100 do..... 73⅛
300 W. U. Tel. b. c.b3. 77¾	100 Cle.&P.G'd.b.c.b3. 92¼
300 do..... 77⅝	5 Panama.....b. c.135
3400 do..... 77½	100 do.....140
1600 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c. 45½	100 do.....142
500 do......s3. 45½	500 U. Pac....b. c.s3. 72⅝
100 do......c. 45½	10 do..... 72½
400 do......s3. 45	400 do..... 72¾
500 do..... 45½	100 do......c. 72¾
300 do..... 45⅝	1100 do..... 72⅞
900 do......s3. 45½	100 do......b30. 73
700 do..... 45½	2100 do..... 72⅞
600 do..... 45⅜	1000 do..... 72¾
1100 do..... 45¼	500 do..... 72⅝
2000 do..... 45⅛	300 do..... 72½
800 do......s3. 45⅛	500 do..... 72⅝
3600 do..... 45	400 do..... 72½
50 U. S. Express..... 63	100 C., C., C. & I...b.c. 62
100 N.Y.C.& H. R.b. c.102	100 Chic. & N.W. b. c. 44⅜
40 do......c.101¾	200 do......b3. 44½
10 do..... 102¼	100 do..... 44½
100 Erie......b. c.b3. 31¼	700 do..... 44¼
300 do......s3. 31¼	500 Chic.M.&St.P.b.c. 38⅜
700 do..... 31⅜	100 do..... 38¼
600 do......b3. 31½	30 Tol.,W.& W'n.b.c. 15¼
300 do......b3. 31⅜	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 26⅜
1500 do..... 31½	400 do..... 26¾
3200 do..... 31⅜	500 do..... 26⅜
100 do......c. 31⅜	500 do..... 26½
700 do..... 31½	200 do......b3. 26⅝
200 do......b3. 31½	35 P..Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 96
2000 do..... 31⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 26⅞
13 Erie Pref....b. c. 43	100 do..... 26⅝
100 Mich. Cent...b. c. 75	20 Morris & Essex..100¼
60 do..... 75¼	100 N. J.Southern.b.c. 7
100 Chi. & R. I..b. c.103¾	20 do..... 7½
100 do..... 103⅞	700 Kansas Pac...b.c. 19
500 do..... 103⅝	50 N.Y.,N.H. & H.b.c.140

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Del.&H. C.'94.106¼	300 Erie Railway..b3. 31½
10,000 Cen. Pac., San Joaq. Branch. 88½	600 do..... 31½
	200 do......b3. 31⅜
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 52	100 do..... 31¼
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf. Ass't. Paid.b3. 9	200 do......s3. 31⅜
	100 do......b3. 31⅜
700 Pacific Mail..... 45½	500 do..... 31½
100 do......b3. 45¼	1800 do..... 31⅜
100 do......b30. 45⅜	200 do..... 31½
200 do..... 45¼	300 do......b3. 31⅜
500 do..... 45⅜	1500 do..... 31⅜
600 do......b3. 45½	200 do......s3. 31⅜
600 do..... 45½	2100 do......b3. 31⅜
700 d..... 45⅜	1800 do..... 31½
400 do......b3. 45⅜	100 do..... 31⅜
100 do......s3. 45½	100 do..... 31¾
1500 do..... 45⅜	100 Rock Island...b3. 103½
400 do..... 45½	100 do..... 103¾
2000 do..... 45⅜	100 Union Pacific.b3. 72⅜
300 Western Union.... 77½	700 do......b3. 72¾
700 do..... 77⅝	300 do..... 72¾
300 Lake Shore...b3. 73½	100 do......b3. 72⅞
1200 do..... 73½	100 do..... 72⅞
300 do......s3. 73½	100 North-western.... 44⅜
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅛	100 do..... 44½
300 Illinois Central...103	100 North-west. Pf.... 56⅞
300 Panama.....145	100 do......s60. 56½
100 do..... 147	300 Del., Lack. & W...115
100 do..... 148	700 Ohio & Miss..... 26¾
300 do..... 145	100 do..... 26⅝
100 do..... 146	300 do..... 26⅞
200 Pittsburg..... 92	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 48½
200 Tol. & Wab..... 15¾	

MONDAY, April 19—P. M.

The Stock speculation to-day was more animated than on Saturday with a large advance in some shares and increased activity in the general list. The speculative interest centred largely in Panama, Union Pacific, and Pacific Mail. Panama opened at 130 and advanced to 148, closing at 145 bid and 177½ asked. Union Pacific rose from 71¾ to 72⅞ and the final sales were at the highest point. Pacific Mail advanced from 44½ to 45¾ and after several reactions closed at 45⅜. The advance in these three stocks was caused by statements to the effect that an agreement, needing only formal official ratification, had been reached by the Panama and Union Pacific Companies which will result in securing amicable relations between the two corporations for the future. It was also reported that important negotiations were in progress looking toward an agreement by which the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific Roads were to be run in harmony, thus securing new and important connections with the East, via St. Louis. The firmness developed by Union Pacific was also, doubtless, partly due to advices from the line of the road stating that the water was subsiding, that no further damage from freshets was apprehended, and that travel would be resumed in a day or two. Outside of the stocks mentioned speculation was rather tame and the fluctuations confined within a comparatively narrow range. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 27⅛ to 26½, with a partial recovery in the final dealings. Erie ranged from 31@31⅜, the latter being the closing price. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm at 26@26¼. Investment shares were firm on a moderate business.

The money market was easy, the bulk of the day's business having been at 3@4 ℔ cent. for call loans, with a few exceptions at 5 ℔ cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5½ to 7 ℔ cent.

The foreign advices reported a gain of £208,000 sterling by the Bank of England on balance to-day, and the rate for money on Government securities at the Stock Exchange at 2½ ℔ cent. The market for securities was strong for Consols, which closed at 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93¾@93⅞ for the account, and firm for American securities, 1865s, old, closing at 105@105⅛, 1867s at 108@108⅛, 10-40s at 103½, and new Fives at 102@102⅛. The sterling exchange market was strong, particularly for 60 day bills, which were advanced to $4 87½, sight drafts remaining at $4 90½. At the close actual business was at $4 86¾@$4 87 and $4 90. Gold was quiet and steady at 115@115⅛, opening and closing sales having been at the latter quotation. The advance in foreign exchange failed to influence the market. The early loans in gold were at 1 to 2½ ℔ cent. for borrowing, but afterward cash gold was in better supply, and holders paid 1 to 2½ ℔ cent. to have it carried.

Government bonds were firm on a small business, and prices were without important change. Railroad bonds were strong, the demand having been active. The Pacific issues were firm at about Saturday's closing prices. New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts advanced to 106½ on small offerings. A large business was done in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds at 86¼@86½. Canada Southern firsts, with interest certificates, sold at 52; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Firsts at 47@46; C., C. and I. C. Firsts at 52, and Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible at 40¼. State bonds were a fraction lower for Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

Gold receipts	$597,591 86
Gold payments	31,724 60
Gold balance	61,017,956 59
Currency receipts	536,220 92
Currency payments	903,339 35
Currency balance	41,595,269 29
Customs	501,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116⅜	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup.	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	121¾	121¾
American Gold	115	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86@$4 86½	$4 87
New-York Central	102	102⅛
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Pacific Mail	44½	45⅜
St. Paul	38⅜	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	58½	58½
Western Union	77⅞	77⅞
Union Pacific	72⅛	72⅞
Lake Shore	73⅜	73½
Wabash	15⅛	15⅜
North-western	44⅜	44½
North-western Preferred	57	56⅞
New-Jersey Central	112¾	112¾
Panama	129½	148
Erie	31¼	31⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	26½
C., C. and I. C.	6¼	6¼
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102⅛	102	935
Erie	31½	30⅞	32,000
Lake Shore	73¾	73⅛	18,500
Wabash	15½	15⅛	1,400
North-western	44½	44¼	2,100
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56½	200
Rock Island	103⅞	103⅜	12,900
Milwaukee and St. Paul	38⅜	38¼	1,000
Pittsburg	92⅛	92	330
Del., Lack. & Western	115	115	300
Michigan Central	75	75	100
Illinois Central	103	103	100
Union Pacific	72⅞	71¾	35,300
C., C., C. & I.	62	62	150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27	26½	850
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	26½	10,600
Missouri Pacific	48½	48¼	700
Panama	148	130	1,365
Western Union	77⅞	77½	10,000
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	26⅛	26	700
Pacific Mail	45⅜	44½	97,000
Quicksilver	21¼	21¼	100
Chicago and Alton	103¾	103¾	109
Adams Express	101¼	101½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	14	14	100
Iron Mountain	21½	21½	100
Mariposa	8⅛	7½	600
Kansas Pacific	19	19	700
New-Jersey Southern	7	5½	320
New-York & New-Haven	140	140	150
Mariposa (assessmt. pd.)	8⅛	7½	400
Mariposa Pref	8	8	100
Total sales			229,255

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅞	123	5-20s, '65, n. c.	120⅞	120⅞
6s, '81, r.	121⅜	121½	5-20s, '67, r.	121½	121⅝
6s, '81, c.	122⅜	123	5-20s, '67, c.	121⅝	121⅞
5-20s, '62, r.	115¾	...	5-20s, '68, r.	121⅛	121½
5-20s, '62, c.	118⅛	119	5-20s, '68, c.	121⅝	121⅞
5-20s, '64, r.	116⅜	116½	10-40s, r.	115¼	115¾
5-20s, '64, c.	119¾	120	10-40s, c.	116¼	116⅝
5-20s, '65, r.	117½	117⅝	5s, '81, r.	115⅜	115¼
5-20s, '65, c.	122	122½	5s, '81, c.	116½	117
5-20s, '65, n. r.	120⅝	120⅞			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $11,000 for interest and $7,300 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$18,040,000
Gold balances	1,289,510
Currency balances	1,478,715

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$87,118,224
Currency balances	2,868,358
Gold exchanges	10,334,045
Gold balances	977,371

The coupons of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after that date.

Messrs. Anson W. Hard and George C. Rand, Jr., have formed a copartnership, with the firm name of Hard & Rand, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee and transacting a general commission business. Their office is at No. 111 Front street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 WALL st., dealers in stock privileges. Comprehensive explanatory circulars mailed gratuitously, containing prices all stocks sold at the Exchange.

A FARM THAT WAS NEVER SOLD.

Alluding to a paragraph, now going the rounds of the press, in relation to the Master's farm in Saratoga County, which has been sold but twice in 200 years, the Schoharie *Union* says: "We can beat that right here within the corporate limits of old Schoharie. The farm owned by Mr. Martin L. Schaefer has never been sold. A Schaefer settled on it when this valley was first settled in 1709, and secured his title direct from the Indians, and since then it has been handed down from father to son. The present residence of Mr. John G. Gebhard on 'Sunny Side,' has never changed owners but once, and we have no doubt but that we could find through this valley several other farms that have never changed owners more than once or twice."

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Jolie Parfumeuse—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—Grand Testimonial Concert to Miss Linda Gilbert.—Mrs P. Gulager, Mr. Bischoff, Mr. S. B. Mills, and grand chorus.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Grand Variety Entertainment under the direction of Mr. Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sentches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Our uncertain climate is a serious obstacle to any out-door celebration in this latitude before the middle of May, as the vast crowds at Lexington and Concord discovered yesterday to their great annoyance. In spite of the cold, however, and the cutting winds, the centennial celebration was in many respects very successful. The exercises were worthy of the occasion. Mr. Emerson's speech was very short, but it was eminently characteristic. Mr. Curtis' address was an admirable effort. Its historical review was full and accurate in detail, and the facts were effectively grouped. The description of the work done in New-England by the town meeting; the tribute to Mr. Samuel Adams, the genius of the town meeting, and the account of the preparations for the battle, and of the battle itself, are especially interesting. Coming down, not unnaturally, to the duty imposed on us of preserving the institutions bequeathed to us, Mr. Curtis takes a view of our future, which is, on the whole, hopeful, though a trifle vaguely so. The address is marked by great simplicity. Mr. Dana's speech at Lexington was also excellent, and contained a passage of peculiarly just praise for the Lexington men who deliberately sacrificed their lives, not in defending so much as in simply asserting the rights of the colonies.

The Beecher trial is likely to give us a few new phrases, or interpretations of old ones, which may perhaps be useful to writers and speakers. Thus, the other day, Mr. Beecher, admitted in his cross-examination that a particular statement of Bessie Turner's was untrue. Mr. Fullerton asked him, "Did you believe Bessie Turner had told you a falsehood?" To which Mr. Beecher replied, "I believed she had told me a *self-deception*." We hope this handy phrase will not be overlooked by those journalists who are in the habit of calling each other "liars." Again, yesterday, Mr. Fullerton intimated that the witness should not give evasive answers. The Judge objected to the use of such language toward the witness, and Mr. Fullerton justified it on the ground that the answers *were* evasive. Well, what is an evasive answer? Perhaps people who read the cross-examination of yesterday—especially the last part—may be able to form some idea. Simply as a matter of curiosity, may we be allowed to ask whether the following answers, given by Mr. Beecher last Wednesday, can properly be described as evasive? If the first five answers are plain and straightforward ones, perhaps it is the sixth and last which is evasive?

Mr. Fullerton—I read another sentence: "I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache." Did you say anything that conveyed that idea?

Mr. Beecher—*Not in that bold way.*

Q.—Well, how did you say it—did you say that in substance? A.—*Not in its apothegmatic form, as it stands there.*

Q.—Did you express that sentiment, whether you clothed it in that language? A.—*I discoursed with him.*

Q.—Did you express that sentiment? A.—*No, not in that close way in which you press me for an answer.*

Q.—Well, something akin to it? A.—*I can give you almost the very thing.*

Q.—Something akin to it—something in that neighborhood? A.—I did, Sir.

It must be generally admitted that Mr. Beecher, if not an evasive, is at least a cautious, witness. Yesterday he would not even positively say that certain passages from his own novel of *Norwood* were written by himself.

We presume that Senate bill No. 220, providing for the appointment of two new Police Justices to sit in the Court of Special Sessions, is already as good as dead. If the Senate wants any more good reasons for killing the bill than those already furnished, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton will, doubtless, be able to furnish them at the hearing before the Committee on Cities this afternoon. While Mr. Eaton is in Albany, would it not be well for him to distribute some useful information about the merits of Assembly bill No. 428, which provides for the election in November next of nine Justices for the District Courts of this City? If it is impossible to get these courts reformed by placing at their head trained lawyers, instead of political rowdies, there can be no possible necessity for delaying their thorough reorganization by extending the term of the Justices next elected from six to ten years. Nor can there be the slightest reason for fixing by legislative enactment the present salary—$8,000—paid to these Justices as their rate of payment up to 1886. The bill is a transparent job in the interests of the lowest type of Tammany politicians, and considering its bearing upon the constitution of the so-called "courts of the people," it demands the decided opposition of all respectable lawyers, as well as all earnest reformers.

The bill for turning over the functions of the Street-cleaning Bureau to a Commissioner appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen will come up for action in the Assembly this week. This measure is so clearly drawn in the interests of political dickering that even Mayor Wickham refused to approve the Aldermanic resolutions from which it took its origin. Tammany Hall has already sufficient representation on the Police Board to be able to introduce sundry elements of demoralization into the street-cleaning service. The bill in question aims at turning over the entire organization of the Street-cleaning Bureau to another Tammany Committee on Patronage. This is a species of "Home Rule" of which the people of this City have already more than enough. Under the present system we may at least hope for a gradual improvement in the efficiency of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The passage of the Aldermen's bill would shut off any such prospect, and would restore the filthy traditions of the Brown contract period, besides wasting four times as much money.

TWO QUESTIONABLE BILLS.

In a letter on Ohio politics published in The Times of Friday, it was pointed out that the Democratic ascendency in that State has been made the occasion of new demands on the part of the Roman Catholics. Before the Democracy controlled the State Government, the Catholic element in its ranks made a bold push in the Constitutional Convention to secure the abolition of that clause of the fundamental law of the State forbidding any appropriations from the school fund for sectarian education. Defeated in that attempt, they worked and waited for the election of a Democratic Legislature, and that being attained, they proceeded to secure that other object of contemporary Catholic effort—the introduction of Romish worship and teaching in jails, asylums, and reformatories.

The essential unity of the aims and methods of the Catholic priesthood is strikingly illustrated in the repetition of the Ohio tactics in this State. A bill, which seems to be a copy of the Ohio law, was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. McGowan, of the Sixteenth Assembly District of this City, and was favorably reported from the Committee on General Laws at the end of last week. It bears the high-sounding title of "An act to secure free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, to all mankind confined in State prisons and other places of confinement." It provides that all persons committed to any State prison, reformatory institution, or other place of confinement in this State shall be allowed spiritual advice and spiritual ministration from any recognized clergymen of the denomination or church to which they may belong or have belonged prior to their committal. The prison or reformatory managers must provide all necessary facilities for the free enjoyment of what is called the "religious belief" of the inmates of such places. Under ordinary circumstances there shall be fixed hours for the special services here provided for, but in cases of serious sickness, clergymen of the faith professed by persons under confinement shall have free access, without regard to time, to those who may be supposed to need their ministrations. Then follows a clause of very comprehensive import, providing that "the religious denomination to which the parents of any child or minor so committed or received into either of said institutions belonged or was a member, shall be considered the denomination to which such child or minor belongs." Prison chaplains are abolished by this summary clause, "all sectarian practices, except by said clergymen, are hereby prohibited," and the principle that Protestant religious teaching is worse than no teaching at all is distinctly recognized in this provision, "nor shall any of said inmates be required to attend any religious services or devotions in any of said institutions against their own free will, if they have attained their majority, and, if minors, shall not be so required contrary to the express directions of the parent, guardian, or clergyman having spiritual charge of said inmates respectively."

Another bill introduced by the same person, and favorably reported from the Committee on Public Education, contains a very skillfully-concealed attempt to change the entire character of our public-school system. We are not so fortunate as Ohio in having an express constitutional provision against the appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. At least, the constitutional amendment which was supposed by most people who voted for it to have that effect, has, so far, proved to be a very elastic provision in the hands of our Municipal law advisers. The prohibition against sectarian grants is contained in section 18 of the Common School law of 1851, beginning, "No school shall be entitled to or receive any portion of the school moneys in which the religious doctrines or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect shall be taught, inculcated, or practiced."

In the twenty-second section of the same act certain institutions, among them the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School, are exempted from the general prohibition against sectarian grants, by being allowed to participate in the apportionment of the school moneys, and by being left under the direction of their respective Trustees, &c. The McGowan bill amends this section by adding to the list of sectarian institutions thus provided for, "the *schools* of the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul in the City of New-York." According to Sadlier's Directory, St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum at No. 215 West Thirty-ninth, is under the charge of the Sisters Marianites of the Holy Cross, whose Mother-house is at Le Mans, France. Sister Mary of the Archangels, is Superior, and there are 150 inmates. We presume that the two "select schools," known as St. Vincent de Paul's French and English Academy and St. Vincent de Paul's French and English School, are not intended to be benefited by this bill. It, therefore, becomes a pertinent question why the indefinite term of "schools" is used in regard to one institution? In the preceding and unamended part of the section care is taken to define the institutions coming under its provisions in a perfectly clear and unmistakable way. But in the amendment we have not only the classes of one asylum expanded into "schools," but we have the exceptional benefits of the section extended to all "such schools as may be organized under the provisions of the act *hereby amended, and the acts amendatory thereof.*" The words in italics mark the new phraseology added by the McGowan bill, and taken in connection with the lack of any definite enumeration of the "schools" of St. Vincent de Paul, it is broad enough for almost any purpose. Suppose the Trustees of the fifty or sixty Roman Catholic parochial schools should suddenly declare them annexed to the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, would they not then be "organized" under the terms of this act, and be thus entitled to receive public money while remaining under "the immediate direction of their respective Trustees, Managers, and Directors"? It would be quite characteristic of Roman Catholic policy in these matters to find it attempting to grasp large results by furtive and underhand methods. In any case, the obvious intent of both bills is mischievous enough to render it necessary that they should have pretty close watching.

THE COST OF LIVING.

One of the most celebrated conundrums of modern times is that of the poet Swinburne—"Is Life worth sin?" Paraphrasing this remarkable inquiry, it is not wholly unjust to ask, Are the comforts of modern life worth all the money and labor and vexation that they cost? Most of us would probably answer, Yes, but there is a good deal to be said on the other side, and many people will admit that, though we might not like to surrender the surroundings we are used to, we pay a great deal more for them than we ought. It would by no means be necessary to go back to primitive times to find a period when nearly everything which we can be said to need was to be had for one-half the price we now pay. Without going into details, it is quite capable of proof that in 1860 a salaried man could live for $3,000 in almost every respect as well as he can now live on $5,000. On that point we appeal without hesitation to our readers of the class designated, not only in the City of New-York but in the interior.

There are many causes for this advanced cost of living, which are interesting as giving a clue to the remedy—for we presume that it will be admitted that the existing condition of things is to a great extent an evil, and that it is not so easy to earn five thousand dollars now as it was to earn three thousand dollars fifteen years since. In part the advance is general, not being confined to this country, but prevailing across the Atlantic as well. So far as it is uniform and universal, the advance does no harm, for incomes are increased at the same rate as expenses. Men get as much more for their increased share in production as they lose in their increased share of consumption. But there are also special causes for the advance, and these act unequally, and are a source of annoyance and genuine privation. We shall not stop to cite them in detail, but will remark that they are all directly or indirectly traceable to the war period. Then an enormous amount of property was destroyed, and a great quantity of labor was, as relates to economic purposes, wasted. The labor and property that remained were in increased demand, and were paid for in paper money. This sent prices up like a kite, and we have been tugging away to get them slowly down ever since.

But it is hard work. Some prices have fallen considerably. Some have hardly sunk at all. Rentals have resisted obstinately. They are yet out of all proportion to the income of the average tenant. The firmness with which rents maintain themselves is very easily explained. Houses are not like stocks of goods, constantly renewed. Money once in them remains in them usually for some time. If Mr. Stewart's dry goods fail to go off, he drops the prices, and buys in a new stock at the lower figures. But if Mr. Astor's houses and stores fall in rent, the reduction looks like a permanent diminution of income. The actual loss may be the same; but your dry-goods merchant looks forward to a turn in the market, while your landlord complains that his money does not bring him "simple interest."

But most real estate throughout the country which changed hands between 1863 and 1873 is bound sooner or later to rent at rates that will not pay a net interest of seven per cent. upon its purchase money. The difficulty is to make landlords see this fact, and meantime the tenants suffer. That is one important item in the extravagant cost of living, and it is quite an inevitable one. The others are, perhaps, less so. We believe that most of our readers will agree with us in thinking that dress, for men and boys as well as for women and girls, is more expensive than formerly. The several articles cost more; fashions change more frequently; the changes are more radical, and the subserviency to fashion—it is a hard word but a just one—is greater in a marked degree. Leaving out of the question, for the time being, the ladies, who, perhaps, have had their full desert in the way of criticism, does it not accord with the general observation of men of forty that young men and boys from twenty-two down to fourteen dress far more extravagantly than the same class dressed twenty years since? The school boy, whose coat is not cut in the latest style, or whose hat and shoes are not as fresh as if their wearer's income were of his own earning and unlimited in amount, is an exception. Mending, we believe, is a lost art, and no boy of spirit nowadays will submit his apparel to it. Linen made up at home is a curiosity almost unique, though the cost of material forms but a small part of the price of "furnishing" goods, and the cost of labor could readily be saved. "Style," we believe, is the "missing ingredient" which home-made linen lacks, and which youngsters of modern times demand. To secure this, as much is spent on many a half-grown stripling's shirts and collars and cuffs as would have bought his father a whole suit when at the boy's age. The girls, meantime, are by no means behind their brothers. They have their fashions, as inexorable, as variable, and very nearly as costly, as those of the mothers or grown sisters. If by chance simplicity reigns for a few months, the charming "misses" soon tire of it, and something new, and expensive as well, is introduced. This is a matter certainly capable of correction. There is absolutely no sense in it, and no excuse for it, except that Mrs. A does not like to have her boys and girls looked down upon by those of Mrs. B, while perhaps at the same time Mrs. B is straining every nerve to keep up with Mrs. A in the extravagance of the young ones' clothing. Perhaps if a dozen sensible women, whose children associate with each other, were to come together and agree upon a combined movement toward simplicity and economy, they might make a beginning of the end to the heavy burdens the fathers' purses are now compelled to bear.

There are other elements in the cost of living that could be discussed to advantage, but we content ourselves to-day with calling attention to those we have mentioned.

THE BLACK ELEPHANT.

It seems like an echo out of the dead past to hear from Georgia that somebody is discussing the ancient scheme of African colonization. The idea of sending persons of African descent from the United States to Africa is more than a century old. Indeed, the Revolution interrupted the prosecution of a work of this kind which was begun in 1773; and it was once supposed that the abolition of American slavery would put an end to the project for establishing and maintaining the Colony of Liberia by contributions of colored people from the United States. The American Colonization Society, however, lived and flourished. The Republic of Liberia, from being a private enterprise, has become a recognized State among the nations of the earth, and the future of the colony seems to promise well. But now there is a Georgia gentleman, who is described by a local authority as "Mr. Alexander G. Murray, an eminent lawyer, a Federal office-holder, and an ardent supporter of Grant," who zealously advocates the immediate deportation of the negroes. It will be observed that some of the characteristics of this gentleman, as above given, are wholly irrelevant to the matter in hand. We are only concerned to know that any man who is recognized as a prominent citizen of a Southern State soberly proposes to eliminate a class of people from our population. This appears to be the fact; and Mr. Murray, we are told, says that his reason for this proposed exile of the colored race is that the negro is so lazy, thriftless, and dishonest that he must always be a burden to the people of this country. He says that the blacks steal from each other, and that all steal from the white man, so that vegetables, hogs, and poultry are snatched away in their immaturity by these pilferers. He draws a pathetic picture of Southern industry, in which the adolescent porker, the pinfeathered chicken, and the partly-developed melon are cut off in their youth and greenness. This new apostle of an ancient gospel declares that the only remedy for this evil is to ship the negroes to Africa, where the fruits of the earth are of spontaneous growth, and the inhabitants have no climatic reasons for wearing clothes. It is argued that the social influence of the negro in this country is corrupting, and that it is better that he should be packed off to Africa where he can relapse into barbarism in his own way.

This is a large subject, and we are a little surprised to see the eminent lawyer of Georgia dispose of it in so airy a fashion. Perhaps it would not be worth while to consider this new view of African colonization, if it were not for the fact that many people have similarly crude ideas about the disposal of what is considered to be a troublesome element in our reconstructed society. In the first place, the colonization of lazy and dishonest negroes—assuming that this is a large class—would be decidedly objectionable to the Liberians, who have a tolerably thrifty and respectable republic of their own. If our Southern blacks are of the character described in Murray's pamphlet, they are not wanted in Liberia, where the colonists cover their nakedness with decent clothes and maintain themselves by honest toil. Neither do our blacks take kindly to colonization. Although the African colony has been the Arcadian dream, the black Utopia, of many American statesmen, a century has not sufficed to produce great results under the vertical sun of Sierra Leone. From the United States have gone less than 15,000 colored people, and not more than five or six thousand recaptured Africans have been gathered into the fold. The bulk of the population of Liberia is aboriginal. The negro does not greatly affect emigration, even from one State to another. He would be less at home in the land of his ancestors, on the Gold Coast or in Congou, than an American would be in Warwickshire or Northumberland. Who is to assume the responsibility of shipping this reluctant race to a land which they do not know, and toward which they must have a positive aversion? We might as well talk of colonizing the waste places of Judea with the scattered tribes of Israel.

It is quite likely, as our Georgia statesman intimates, that the negro population of the South has some highly objectionable features. It is not to be supposed that a race which has been subdued to the barbarism of slavery for generations, should suddenly become endowed with even the graces and virtues of the ordinary Southern white man. But it does not seem possible that the Anglo-Saxon race is so weak that it need fear the demoralizing and corrupting influence of the Americanized African. Certainly no such apprehension as this ought to exist. For a century the people of the South endured and fostered slavery. The ex-slaves have not been deported; they remain, for the most part, on the soil they tilled in bondage. This generation will not see them assimilated into the new industrial elements of the country. No man can tell how much time that process will require. But it is a wild, fantastic dream that contemplates the colonization of the negroes, or any portion of the race. We continually talk of inviting and encouraging foreign immigration, while we consider where we shall put the American citizen of African descent. The problem, with judicious local management, will work itself out in time. But we are very certain that no body of men, no political party, will seriously propose the wholesale colonization of any part of our population. We have brought Sambo here. Such as he is, he means to stay.

TOY PISTOLS.

A case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas in this City a few days ago which should receive more than a passing notice. The use of fire-arms by boys—many of them not old enough to be permitted to walk in the streets without nursery-governesses—has been so common during late years that it no longer occasions surprise when they are found practicing at a door that opens on the public highway, shooting at the casual goat, or drawing upon each other in hot disputes. Scarcely a week passes without adding to the death and accident records the names of one or more victims to the careless handling of fire-arms by boys, and yet such occurrences do not arouse much anxiety among parents. For the moment, or for a day or two, perhaps, Willie and Charlie and Tommy may be deprived of air-guns, parlor-artillery, and pistols, but the deprivation is never of longer duration, for Mamma hasn't the heart to deprive the boys of their "toys" for more than a week at a time, unless the "accident" she has read of has resulted in the death of more than one or two members of an unfortunate family in a neighboring street. The fathers very often, if not always, purchase the dangerous toys for the boys, and, worse still, give instruction in the manner of loading and firing. Quite recently the writer saw a father in a back yard taking turn about with his six-year-old son in firing a brass cannon at domestic rabbits. It would be an insult were any person to express to this man a doubt as to his affection for his son, and yet there he was, enthusiastically engaged in teaching him the use of an instrument that may some day be the means of filling his house with mourning.

But, to return to the case in Common Pleas. An action was brought to trial in which William Weis was plaintiff, and Josiah P. Fitch the defendant. Some time ago the plaintiff's son, a boy of thirteen, was at play with the son of the defendant. The latter, whose age has not been mentioned, was the possessor of what the lawyers agreed to call a toy pistol. After firing it at various objects, he at last thought it would be an excellent joke to make young Weis serve as a target. The result was different from that which he expected. Instead of making a good report, and scaring his companion very thoroughly, the cap broke into pieces. One of the pieces caused the loss of an eye to young Weis. The doctor's bill for attendance came to $400, and to recover this and $1,000 additional for damages, the father began the suit. Now, $1,000 must be considered a very modest claim for the loss of an eye. Mr. Fitch would doubtless have thought so, too, had some other person than himself been the defendant; but as it stood, he could see no justice in any principle that should hold the father pecuniarily responsible for the eccentricities of the son, no matter whether the latter happened to be a minor or of full age. The presiding Judge (Gross,) took his view of the matter, and dismissed the complaint.

The decision of Judge Gross possibly will have a tendency to make fathers who are already indifferent to the welfare of their children, much more so. Is it likely to have a similar effect upon fathers who are just the opposite in feeling and sentiment? It ought not; but we must confess it to be our opinion that if Mr. Fitch had been ordered to pay the amount he was sued for, the chances of seeing a general disarming of boys would be much better than they are. If fathers should once be brought to understand that toy-pistols or cannon in the hands of their boys might some day be used in such a manner as to cause a serious inroad upon their bank accounts, there would soon be an end of this mode of amusement. A father who buys deadly weapons for his children, instead of any of the hundreds of harmless toys that are always on sale, should be responsible legally as well as morally for any consequences that may ensue. It is true that boys have ample facilities for making purchases of pistols themselves. There are storekeepers without number who deal in them, and who will not hesitate to "do business" with boys of tender years. It ought to be possible to get at these fellows some way or other. A storekeeper who sells a deadly weapon to a boy under fifteen years of age, without the consent of the parents, richly merits a year's imprisonment.

GERMAN LIBERALS.

Recent German papers bring to us a report of a long speech delivered in the German Parliament, in defense of Prince Bismarck's policy against the Roman Church, by one of the most advanced Liberals of that body, and by a gentleman favorably known in this country as a historical scholar, Mr. Frederick Kapp. The speech, in harmony with Mr. Kapp's well-known direction of thought, is an elaborate historical argument, showing from the records of three centuries past that the effort of the Roman Church has been directed unceasingly toward obtaining political power over Germany. Mr. Kapp proves conclusively how skillfully the Roman curia has made use of its influence over the House of Austria, and over the smaller German kingdoms, to influence political affairs. He does not regard the Jesuits, at least in modern times, as a religious brotherhood, but rather as a political society. He does not consider the Romish Church, in its position toward Germany, as a religious body, but rather as an outside political power, seeking to control German politics. The great modern struggle on German soil between Romish bigotry and free thought he considers to have been the war of Austria with Prussia, and that the great defeat of the Romish priestcraft was at Königgratz. This struggle of the Catholic powers of Europe he believes was begun again in the war of Napoleon with Germany, and that it was the Catholic Church as a political power which was especially prostrated at Sedan and Metz.

It is well known that Mr. Kapp, and most of the Radical leaders of the German Parliament are free-thinking scholars, with no more sympathy for one form of religion than another, *per se*. All that they aim at is the triumph of liberal political principles. They oppose the Jesuits because they are in the interest of arbitrary power. They oppose the Roman Curia, because it is a political despotism. They object to State grants to the Catholic Church, because that Church is in hostility to a free and united Germany. They hold that the creed of the consistent Catholic is that the Pope is infallible and has authority even over the political relations of the citizen. They, in consequence, regard the whole Romish Church as opposed to the progress of free thought and free institutions. Their aim is entirely to separate the German Empire from any relation to the Roman priesthood. They would cut off grants to the clergy and all public support from the schools, leaving the schools entirely secular, and the Church, as a private sectarian body, to take care of itself.

In these great objects they have the sympathy of the religious and Protestant population of Germany, who for centuries have been struggling with the Roman power. They have, besides, the good will of all that large and indifferent class who do not care for religious beliefs, but who aim at uniting Germany under one great combined and parliamentary Government. They are in entire harmony with Von Bismarck, who cares not for creed or Church, but whose sole and absorbing object is to weld Germany into one united whole, with Prussia at its head.

This policy of the German Liberals may not seem to us in this country the height of political liberality. Our own principle here would be to leave such a society as the Jesuits to stand or fall according to the intelligence of the people, and we should dread to arouse here that most unquenchable of all flames, the fires of religious bigotry, by any harsh measures toward a Church. The experience of all ages, and especially of Germany, is that persecution only intensifies a religious belief. The American plan would rather be to educate the common people, refuse all State aid to sectarian bodies, and leave all other questions to the conscience and intelligence of the people. But Germany is in a very different condition from this country. The ashes of old fires smolder under its whole soil. The German race itself is just passing through a vast historical revolution. Societies, which in ordinary times might be purely religious, become now political. When war is threatening on every hand, from foreign powers, the strong hand may be necessary at home to destroy even the germs of political opposition. Drastic measures may be indispensable now in Germany. And when the pietist and the free thinker, the Republican and the Imperialist, Von Bismarck and the Radicals, all agree in one policy, there is some ground for assuming that this is the only safe and reasonable policy under the circumstances.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. TONY PASTOR AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. Tony Pastor gives a variety performance at the Academy of Music this evening. Miss Ella Wesner, Mr. Gus Williams, Messrs. Sanford and Wilson, the Garnellas, Mr. Pastor himself, and a number of popular "specialty" artists are to take part in the entertainment.

AID FOR THE BLIND.

Signor Emilio Agramonte, with the aid of several accomplished amateur performers, will present to the public the original French version of "L'Ombre," at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-ninth street, on Thursday evening. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be donated to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, No. 219 West Fourteenth street. It is to be hoped that all lovers of music who are charitably inclined will gather in force on this occasion; they will receive a double benefit from their attendance, in their own enjoyment and in the benefit conferred upon a most helpless class of fellow-beings. Tickets can be obtained at "The Home," at the principal book and music stores, and at the door of the Opera-house on the evening of Thursday.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

Pottsville, Penn., April 19.—Advices received from a northern section of the coal region in regard to the striking miners say that much dissatisfaction exists among the men, owing to rumors prevailing that the President of the miners' organization had advised some of the men to resume work without having the operators sign any basis, but make the best arrangements they could for themselves. We are unable to ascertain the truth in the case, though it is known meetings have been held at Gerardville, Shenandoah, and Mahanoy City, and that the men had charged the President with being in collusion with the coal and iron companies, and with encouraging resumption as above stated. Miners' houses owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Company have been destroyed by fire near Ashland. This is supposed to be the work of incendiaries. The special Police continue stationed along the branch roads, and run the coal and freight trains through. All is quiet throughout the country.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

APPEALS FOR THE PARDON OF HOPE H. SLATTER—THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION—SECRETARY BRISTOW EXPECTED TO REVERSE THE DECISION OF THE SOLICITOR REGARDING BANK CHECK STAMPS.

Washington, April 19.—Strong efforts are being made to secure Executive clemency in the case of Hope H. Slatter, of Alabama, who recently pleaded guilty, in the Criminal Court in this District, on the charge of manslaughter (the Schutzenfest homicide) and was sentenced to four years in the Albany Penitentiary. Petitions have been received from the citizens of Alexandria, Va., and of Louisiana. The former includes a recommendation from the colored waiters of the Mansion House, in Alexandria, and all urge the President to to exercise such clemency as in his judgment the nature of the case demands. There has also been sent to the President a petition signed by many of the citizens of Washington, asking for an absolute pardon. The President referred all the petitions to the Attorney General, who, in turn, referred them to District Attorney Fisher for examination and report. That officer reports to the Attorney General declining to recommend favorable action, inasmuch as he thinks the punishment meted out to Slatter is a very mild one, and that all arguments in favor of Executive clemency were fully considered by the court before passing sentence. The wife of Slatter had an interview with Attorney General Williams this morning in behalf of pardon. As yet no recommendation has been made to the President.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SUIT.

After rendering sundry decisions yesterday afternoon, the Court of Claims took up the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States. This is a suit instituted under the act of March 3, 1873, by which law Congress directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from the Pacific Railroad Companies all cash payments for Government transportation, but authorized the companies to bring suits in the Court of Claims to determine their legal rights on this subject. The amount now claimed by the Union Pacific Company is about $500,000. The general question involved is whether the Pacific Railroads are liable to the Government for the immediate repayment of the interest advanced by the United States on their subsidy bonds, or whether the requirements of their charters are fulfilled by their being credited with only fifty per cent. of the amounts earned for Government transportation, leaving their remaining indebtedness for interest advances to be liquidated when the subsidy bonds mature. Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and Sidney Barkeit made arguments to-day in behalf of the petitioner, and Assistant Attorney General Hill presented the case for the Government.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S DECISION REGARDING BANK CHECK STAMPS.

It is understood that Secretary Bristow will not approve the decision of the Solicitor of the Treasury that internal revenue officers are authorized to examine national banks to see that checks passing through the same have the two-cent stamp attached, and will decide that National Bank Examiners are the only proper officers to make such examinations.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,251,207; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,645,000; coin, $87,469,243; including coin certificates, $23,197,300; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $445,771; the customs receipts were $618,073.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Daniel L. Braine has been ordered to command the receiving-ship Vermont at New-York in place of Capt. William W. Lord, detached from the command of that vessel, and ordered to command the Tennessee.

Lieut. Commander C. F. Goodrich, Ensigns Charles A. Foster, William A. Marshall, and William H. E. Masser, ordered to the Tennessee. Paymaster Joseph A. Smith is ordered to the Tennessee, and on reaching the Asiatic station he will discharge the duties of Fleet Paymaster of that station.

Lieuts. T. C. McLean, detached from the experimental battery at Annapolis; E. W. Ranney, from the Hydrographic Office; Henry C. Hunter, from the Washington Navy-yard; Franklin Hanford, from the receiving ship Vermont, and Henry W. Lyon, from special ordnance duty at Charlestown, Mass., and ordered to the Tennessee.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, detached from the Naval Laboratory at New-York; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Hall, from the Roanoke; Chaplain Donald McLaren, from the New-York Navy-Yard; Boatswain John A. Selmer, from the naval station at New-London, Conn.; Gunner D. A. Roe, from the experimental battery at Annapolis; Carpenter George W. Conover, from the Washington Navy-Yard, and Sailmaker George W. Franklin, from the receiving-ship Relief, at Washington, and ordered to the Tennessee.

ARIZONA INDIANS PACIFIED.

Under date of the San Carlos Agency, Arizona, March 28, Indian Agent Clum reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he has succeeded in disarming the Verde Indians without using force; that he has located the Apaches, Yumas, and Mojaves on the south side of the Gila River, and the Tonto Apaches on the north side; and that they have commenced erecting houses and seem contented. This report refers to the 1,500 Apaches recently removed to San Carlos from the Verde reservation.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

There are 108 Mexican claims against the United States and twelve American claims against Mexico before the United States and Mexican Commission, growing out of the raid upon Bagdad, Mexico, in 1866. The latter claims were brought by American citizens who were transacting business at the time at that place. The American Commissioner claims that the raiders were invited by Mexico, and commanded by Mexican officers, to drive the Imperialists from Bagdad, and, flushed by success, sacked the town, and that the United States troops were sent across the Rio Grande to preserve order. The Mexican Commissioner claims that the United States soldiers did the sacking, and that therefore the United States Government is responsible for the depredations. A test case has been submitted to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, upon which all the other claims will turn. He will render his decision in a few days.

THE LATE DAN BRYANT.

The following is a complete list of the contributions thus far forwarded to our office in behalf of the family of the late Dan Bryant. We shall hand over the money to the Trustees as soon as they are appointed, together with any other contributions that may be forwarded in the meantime:

April 13—E. Vanderhoff	$25
April 13—L. J. J.	25
April 14—Mrs. John H. Dykers	10
April 14—José F. Navarro	5
April 15—F.	5
April 19—F. C. Hinkel	5

THE SERVANT-GIRL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of servant-girl'ism should not be dropped until something definite has been determined upon as a remedy for the extortionate wages now demanded, and for which the ladies are responsible.

Before, and during the years of the war, servant girls were quite satisfied to receive $6 per month for general house-work, doing all the work, including washing for a moderate-sized family; and then our work was better done, and servants were more respectful and stayed longer in their places, and a better feeling existed between mistress and maid than now, when their high wages turn their heads and give to them notions entirely beyond their positions, making the lives of their employers a perpetual warfare of self-defense.

I am not an organizer. Mr. Editor, but am ready to follow in any movement toward a change. Only let some one take the initiative in the right direction, and the ranks of reform will be quickly filled and people of moderate means will not be forced to give up housekeeping because a husband's salary must be paid to the cook. F. S. M.

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THE CELEBRATIONS AT LEXINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

going forward was ablaze with light, and the strains of music reminded the weary crowds in the streets that the festivities were being carried out without abatement. The ball was very successful so far as the matter of attendance was concerned, but other conditions of such reunions were not fulfilled. The pavilion, spacious as it was, was crowded to excess, and dancing was not a pastime which could be enjoyed without inconvenience. Then the night air was keen and nipping, and as it penetrated through the canvas, it rendered the atmosphere here so cold that ladies wore heavy muffling for the most part, while they promenaded; and gentlemen frequently moved about not merely with their overcoats on, but wearing their hats as well. There was a fair dash of military uniforms, lightening the more sombre costumes of the citizens, and under the influence of gas-light the decorations looked very handsome. President Grant planted an elm tree by moonlight on the common, then he and his party paid the ball-room a visit, and subsequently left in a private conveyance for Boston. At midnight the dancing tent was still crowded, and a large number of persons were waiting around the dimly-lighted railway depot. So ended the celebration of the Lexington Centennial.

OBSERVANCES IN OTHER PLACES.

MILITARY DISPLAY AND FESTIVITIES AT WORCESTER, ACTON, ARLINGTON, AND OTHER TOWNS IN NEW-ENGLAND AND NEW-YORK.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 19.—The day is being celebrated here by the Worcester Light Infantry, whose active members received and entertained the survivors of the company of 1861, who marched with the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment through Baltimore. The survivors of Company K, of Boston, and Company L, of Stoneham, of the same regiment, were also included in the list of guests. During the public parade the graves of Col. Timothy Bigelow, who commanded the Worcester Minute-men who set out for Concord one hundred years ago at the news of the fight, and Major Harrison W. Pratt, who commanded the infantry on its march through Baltimore, were appropriately decorated. The afternoon was occupied by a dinner at the Lincoln House. This evening the infantry give a grand ball at Mechanics' Hall in honor of their guests.

BOSTON, April 19.—At Acton, Mass., guns were fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset, in celebration of the Centennial. The monument erected to the memory of Davis, Hayward, and Hosmer, who fell in the Concord fight, was appropriately decorated. Dr. G. B. Loring delivered an address in the evening, and a ball closed the events of the day.

Arlington was decorated with flags and mottoes, and salutes were fired and bells rung.

At Manchester, N. H., a salute of 100 guns was fired.

Many of the adjoining towns made an extraordinary display of bunting. The day was one of universal celebration throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 19.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-night in honor of the Centennial Anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE SOCIETY AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The New-York Woman Suffrage Society celebrated the centennial of the battle of Lexington by an interesting entertainment made up of addresses and recitations by prominent adherents to the cause of woman sufferage, at the Union League Theatre last evening. The hall was well filled by an audience composed almost exclusively of ladies. Among those on the platform were Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., the President of the society; Helen M. Cook, the Secretary; Mrs. and Dr. Halleck, Mrs. Josephine Mix, M. D., Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Henrietta Payne Westbrook, Mrs. Helen M. Slocum, and Mrs. J. E. Frobisher. The wings of the stage were draped with large American flags, which constituted the only decorations.

Mrs. Lozier opened the exercises with a brief address, in which she claimed that the wrongs done to women to-day were analagous to those perpetrated upon the people of the colonies during the reign of George the Third. Mrs. Frobisher recited an original poem entitled "Lexington," written expressly for the occasion, and one entitled "The Battle of Lexington," composed by Mr. G. W. Bungay. Mrs. Blake delivered an address recalling the occurences at Lexington, on April 19, 1775, and the noble conduct of the women on that day and throughout the years of the Revolution, when, she said, it was a common occurence to see a woman take the place of the father, husband or brother in tilling the land, in order that they might fight for the country's freedom. The American women of that era were worthy of comparison with the heroes of the Revolution, and yet their reward, she held, was a mockery of the freedom gained.

Other addresses were made by Mrs. Henrietta Payne Westbrook and Mrs. Helen M. Slocum.

The following resolutions were read by Mrs. Cook, and adopted:

Whereas, A century ago to-day, the long struggle of the Revolutionary War was begun, a struggle in which the men and women of the land bore an equal share of hardship, of sacrifice, and of suffering; and

Whereas, At the close of that contest the men secured only to themselves the liberty for which all had contended; therefore

Resolved, That we, the descendants and representatives of the women thus defrauded, reiterate to-day for ourselves the claims of the founders of this Republic, and demand that we, too, be relieved from the payment of taxes imposed without our consent, and that we also be given that personal representation which alone secures freedom.

Resolved, That we urge our claims, not by an unnatural resort to the cruel strife of war, but by an earnest appeal to the justice of the nation.

A CORRECTOR CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial of THE TIMES, of a few days ago, the statement was made concerning the influence exerted by the press, especially the great New-York "dailies," upon the education of the American people, not only in "orthography," but in the history of our native country. But in proportion to the magnitude of this influence, the responsibility of teaching the truth rests with those who wield such a mighty power. In your issue of April 17, under the heading "Lexington and Concord Fight," I was very much surprised to find the following: "The shot fired at Lexington and Concord was the signal for the American Revolution. New-York, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, and *Kentucky* heard it with joy. *They* took up the warlike refrain."

As there is a slight difference in regard to the dates of the Revolution and the existence of Kentucky as a State in the mind of the writer, will you please inform me correctly as to this point, so that I can correct my knowledge of history derived from Lossing's *Field Book*, and other so-called histories.

TRENTON, New Jersey, Saturday, April 17, 1875.

Our correspondent assumes that because Kentucky had no existence as a State until the conclusion of the war of independence, it had none as a community. Kentucky was well-known throughout the colonies, and its inhabitants were in sympathy with the revolutionary struggle begun at Lexington. Writing of the date of February, 1775, Bancroft says: "The valleys of Kentucky laughed as they heard the distant tread of clustering troops of adventurers. * * * The men who are now to occupy that most desirable territory will never turn back; but, as we shall see, will carry American independence to the Wabash, the Detroit, and the Mississippi." In his oration at Concord, on Monday last, Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson uses the familiar historical reference to Kentucky when he says: "The news of this triumph of the farmers over the King's troops sped through the country to New-York, to Philadelphia, to Kentucky, to the Carolinas, with speed unknown before." Finally, it may be added that Kentucky had a name in 1767. Daniel Boone entered the territory in 1769, Col. Knox in 1770, and considerable settlements began in 1773. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and in March, 1775, was concluded the treaty by which the Indian title to "the dark and bloody ground" was extinguished. It is, therefore, historically accurate to refer to Kentucky as one of the communities existing in 1775 and sympathizing with the revolutionary patriots of Massachusetts.]

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 20—1 A. M.—Cool and generally cloudy weather prevails in the lake region and the Middle States, with northerly winds and areas of rain and snow. Clear and cold weather continues in New England, with westerly winds and low barometer.

The temperature has risen, with southerly winds and less pressure in the Southern States. Heavy rains are reported from the Southwest, and threatening weather prevails in the Ohio Valley. The barometer is lowest in the Central Mississippi Valley, and it has risen in the north-west and upper lake region, with northerly winds and lower temperature. The rivers have fallen at Leavenworth, Memphis, Pittsburg, and Freeport, and risen at Hermann and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with local rains, southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States and the lake region, cloudy and cool weather with light rain or snow near Lakes Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, and light rain in the southern portion of the Middle States, brisk north-east to north-west winds, falling, followed by rising barometer in the Middle States and rising barometer in the lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cooler and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to easterly winds and rising barometer.

For the Ohio Valley, light rain followed by cooler and cloudy weather, northerly to easterly winds and rising barometer.

For New England, cold and clear weather during the day, with westerly winds and rising barometer, followed by threatening weather and possibly snow during the night.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

The Central Mississippi and Ohio Rivers will fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	38°	22°	3:30 P. M.	53°	40°
6 A. M.	37°	21°	6 P. M.	48°	40°
9 A. M.	42°	28°	9 P. M.	46°	36°
12 M.	52°	34°	12 P. M.	43°	36°

Average temperature yesterday.....32 1-7°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....44 7-8°

THE TEMPERATURE AT ALL POINTS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Reports to the Signal Office show that the weather has moderated in all parts of the country since yesterday. There is a difference of 22° in this section as compared with the temperature of last evening.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 19.—The severe freezing weather excites great alarm for the safety of the peach crop, and it is reported that the crop has been destroyed in a large part of the fruit-growing section. The buds were, however, very backward, owing to the lateness of the season, and experience heretofore has been that a freeze not accompanied by rain or snow was not generally fatal at this stage. It is therefore still hoped that the crop, or part of it, may be safe.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.—The weather was very cold here last night. There was ice nearly half an inch thick, and considerable frost. The crops were greatly damaged.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

MORE TROUBLE APPREHENDED—THE DEMOCRATS TO SEAT FOUR OR FIVE MORE MEMBERS—THREATENED ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 19.—Much discussion and some excitement was produced in political circles to-day by the report, which proved true, that the Conservative caucus had resolved to seat in the House, Charles Delhommer and Felix Voorhies, of St. Martin; O. L. Collins, of St. Helena, and G. B. Burkhart, of Seventh Ward of New-Orleans, all Democrats, and who were declared elected by the Returning Board in the place of Martinet, Richeon, Floyd, and Richards, Republicans, who were seated in the Hahn House after the withdrawal of Speaker Wiltz and his followers in January. The Conservatives contend that all Conservatives returned by the Returning Board were under the award to be seated, while the Republicans contend that these four men were not to be disturbed.

Marshal Packard stated to-day that if the four Republicans were ousted the Senate would adjourn for three days, and if at the end of that time they were not reseated the Senate would adjourn *sine die*. The seating of Delhommer, Voorhies, Collins, and Burkhart in the House will give the Conservatives a majority on joint ballot. Mr. Packard also says that the Republicans did not, and would not, agree to any arrangement which would deprive them of the majority on joint ballot.

Another political crisis is imminent, as there seems to be no doubt about the seating of these members to-morrow or on Wednesday.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Pardon W. Stevens, of Newport, died last evening.

The harbor of Kingston, Ontario, is clear of ice, and navigation is fully open.

In the *News and Courier* libel case at Charleston, S. C., yesterday was spent in organizing a jury.

The first Young Men's Christian Association Convention for the Second State District will be held at Redwing, Minn., on April 28 and 29.

All harness, horses, wagons, and railway plant are to be admitted into Manitoba free of Customs duty for three months.

Fears are entertained that the Fall wheat in certain sections of Ontario, Canada, has been destroyed by the cold snap of last week. The thermometer on Saturday marked 9° below zero.

Orders have been received at the head-quarters of Gen. Sheridan directing the release of the mining party captured by Capt. Mix, upon their promising not to enter the Black Hills country again until permitted by the Government to do so.

An order issued by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company yesterday directs all station-men and baggage-men to dress in uniform on and after the 1st day of May, in accordance with the law of the State.

In a match game of billiards, four-ball game, 1,500 points, played at Albany last night, for the local championship, between William Sexton, formerly of New-York, and Charles Effler, of Albany, Effler was defeated with a score of 583 against Sexton's 1,500. Sexton's highest run was 462.

In the case of Francisco Tamberius, indicted for the murder of his brother, Silvia Tamberius, both sailors on the Italian bark Guiseppe Emanuel, in March last, on trial in the Criminal Court at Baltimore to-day, after the examination of witnesses, the Court ordered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter to be entered. Sentence was deferred for the present.

In the case of Thomas H. Talbot, who sued for $2,000 salary as clerk in the office of the Attorney General, and in which the United States filed a plea in bar setting forth that while holding said office Talbot held a position as clerk in the Internal Revenue Department, Chief Justice Drake is of opinion that the payment of two salaries to the same person for the same period is prohibited by the Civil and Diplomatic act of 1850.

THE BLACK HILLS EXCITEMENT.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, April 19.—The vanguard of the first expedition from Sioux City, about fifty persons, are reported to have reached yesterday a point a few miles south of here, across the river, being then ten days out from Sioux City. The main party with Gordon had not arrived. Two companies of troops from Fort Randall have gone south to cut them off.

SHOCKING AFFRAY IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 19.—A dispatch from Hawkinsville, Ga., reports an unfortunate affray there this morning, resulting in the death of John M. White, the serious wounding of Nicholas P. Dillard, and the slight wounding of Willard Oliver, all young men. White was killed instantly, three pistol-shots having entered his body. Dillard was shot in the head. The affray was the result of a renewal of an altercation which occurred on Saturday.

CLAIMANTS FOR VALUABLE PROPERTY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 19.—The Recorder of this county received to-day for record a power of attorney, granted to a lawyer of Kansas City by the heirs of Jacob Goodman, deceased, formerly of this city, authorizing their attorney to take possession of valuable real estate supposed to be their property through a defective title. The heirs claim a title to forty acres of land in the heart of the city, valued at $1,500,000. A thorough search of county and private records, running from 1804 to date, thus far fails to show any foundation for the claim. Persons residing at Cameron, Ohio, have through an attorney here brought forward a claim to the ground on which the State-house is built.

CUBA.

MOBILIZING VOLUNTEERS AND SENDING THEM TO THE FRONT.

HAVANA, April 19.—Fifteen hundred Matanzas volunteers and a second installment of 300 Cardenas volunteers have been mobilized and gone to the front.

THE BRYANT TESTIMONIAL.

PLANS ADOPTED—THE THEATRE MANAGERS IN COUNCIL—ACTION OF PROMINENT CITIZENS AND BY THE PRESS.

The theatre managers of this City held a meeting at the Union Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of completing preparations for the entertainments to be given at the several theatres next Thursday in aid of the family of the late Dan Bryant. Those present were Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Duff, Sheridan Shook, A. M. Palmer, Theodore Moss, W. R. Floyd, Maurice Grau, C. F. Chizzola, Chandos Fulton, William Stuart, Joseph H. Tooker, Maurice Pike, Charles Backus, William Birch, David Wambold, Josh. Hart, Henry C. Jarrett, Harry Palmer, and Mr. Sanford, representing Tony Pastor. Mr. Lester Wallack was appointed Chairman, and Mr. A. M. Palmer, Secretary. The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Augustin Daly in which he stated that he had been personally requested by Mrs. Dan Bryant to take charge of the proposed benefit. He had been ignored in the matter by the several managers, and he now proposed on his own responsibility an entertainment at his theatre, at which tickets issued by the managers' committee would be received at their full value—$1. Mr. Wallack asked whether any of the gentlemen present had received any proffers of assistance from Mr. Daly and received a negative answer. Mr. Floyd stated that Mrs. Bryant had stated to him that Mr. Daly had not been requested to collect funds for the benefit. On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Wallack, Stuart, Jarrett, and Grau was appointed to reply to Mr. Daly's letter, and it was decided to restore the name of Mr. Daly's theatre to the list of advertisements. Mr. Floyd, in behalf of the Amusement Committee, reported that a large number of ladies and gentlemen had volunteered their services on the occasion of the several performances, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, Miss Sadie E. Collins, Miss Helen Tracey, Miss Ellen Morant, R. M. Carroll and sons, Mme. Ristori, J. K. Emmet, and Miss Bessie Darling. The entertainment at the Academy of Music, he said, would be under the direction of Mr. John Brougham. He also requested the managers of the several theatres to perfect and hand in the programmes adopted by them as early as possible to-morrow. Mr. Hart, of the Committee on Printing, reported that Mr. A. S. Sears, No. 10 Fourth street, had volunteered to provide gratuitously the tickets required at the several performances, and Mr. R. J. Ryan had also given the programmes for the occasion. The Chairman read a telegram from Mr. John T. Raymond, of the Globe Theatre, Boston, in which he stated that a benefit would be given at that theatre at any time appointed by the New-York managers, and in addition sent his personal check for $100, to be added to the fund. The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

A number of gentlemen interested in the success of the movement in aid of the family of the late Dan Bryant, met in Parlor F of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Among those present were Mr. William J. Florence, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, Mr. J. H. Fitzgibbons, Mr. Bryant's father-in-law; Mr. Richard M. Carroll, Mr. James T. McGowan, Mr. M. Hart Jackson, Eugene Durnin, Major William J. A. McGrath, Mr. Christopher O'Connor, and Mr. William R. Floyd. The meeting was organized by the election of ex-Mayor Hall as Chairman, and Mr. Chandos Fulton, Secretary. On assuming the chair Mr. Hall briefly stated the object of the meeting, and invited suggestions from those present as to the best means of carrying it out. Mr. Durnin moved that a committee of five citizens, with power to add to their number, be appointed to receive subscriptions, this committee to form a part of the general committee which has been organized for that purpose. The motion was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. A. Wright Sandford, M. Moses Mitchel, and Alfred B. Darling, with Mr. Joseph J. Donahue as Chairman, and Dr. Walter M. Fleming, Secretary, was appointed for the purpose. Major McGrath then moved that the committee be notified to meet at the Park Theatre to-night. On motion the meeting then adjourned without doing any further business, to meet again at the same place on Wednesday night.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, who is at present performing in Boston, yesterday sent on by Mr. Florence his check for $150, and Mr. A. Wright Sandford and ex-Mayor Hall subscribed $100 each to the general fund.

At a meeting of the members of the press, held at Wallack's Theatre yesterday, for the purpose of cooperating with the managers in the proposed benefit on Thursday, 29th inst., to the family of the late Dan Bryant, the meeting was organized by the election of Mr. William Winter, Chairman, and Mr. Charles Chamberlain, Jr., Secretary. Among the representatives of the press who were present were Messrs. J. Howard, Jr., J. J. O'Kelly, M. A. Cooney, F. A. Schwab, G. W. Hows, J. G. Johnston, Dr. Atkinson, C. A. Wells, A. L. Parkes, J. G. S. Hagan, and W. R. Jenkins.

On motion of Mr. Howard, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, having learned of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. Dan Bryant, and the further fact that his family are left without adequate pecuniary reliance, and remembering the rare gifts and many popular and artistic graces of the friend whose memory we respect and whose death we mourn, and recognizing the signal propriety of the movement initiated by Mr. Bryant's fellow-managers, it is hereby resolved that the Press of New-York heartily sympathize with the endeavor of the managers to aid Mr. Bryant's family by a series of benefit performances, and will do all in their power to further and advance the same.

Resolved, That we tender our cordial sympathy to Mr. Bryant's family, and our hearty co-operation to the Managers.

Resolved, That the press of the country are requested to lend their influence to the success of the Bryant benefit.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Hows, O'Kelly, Cooney, and Wells, was appointed to consider the advisability of arranging a supplementary performance, to be given on the evening of the 29th inst. It is understood that many of the actors, singers, and artists who are unable to appear at the regular matinée performances, will tender their services for this entertainment, and those who are desirous of volunteering are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

Mr. Floyd, of the Amusement Committee, came before the meeting and represented that the arrangements by the managers were being rapidly completed; that the programmes at the various theatres would soon be announced, and that the managers are in need of professional aid to adequately carry out the proposed plan of operations. They request that the volunteers address any of the members of the Amusement Committee, consisting of Mr. A. M. Palmer, Union Square Theatre; Mr. H. C. Jarrett, Booth's; Mr. William Birch, San Francisco Minstrels; Mr. William Stuart, Park Theatre, or Mr. W. R. Floyd, Wallack's.

The Press Committee will have their permanent head-quarters at Wallack's Theatre, where all communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

FIRE IN CLINTON STREET.

A LARGE MANUFACTORY DESTROYED—LOSS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS—LIST OF THE LOSSES.

The five-story brick building Nos. 90, 92, 94, and 96 Clinton street was almost wholly destroyed by fire last night. The building, owned by B. Weldeck, furniture-maker, has a frontage of 100 feet on Clinton street, and runs back about 75 feet. It is wholly used for manufacturing purposes. The fire was discovered about 10:30 o'clock on the first floor of No. 92, and spread through the building with great rapidity. In the rear of the building is another brick structure, four stories high, connected with the front building by iron staircases, and also used for manufacturing purposes. Behind this rear building is situated the Attorney Street Colored Church. Owing to the inflammable character of the stock stored in the front building, the flames speedily gained the ascendency, and the efforts of the firemen were chiefly directed toward saving the surrounding buildings. Three alarms were sent out by Chief Engineer Bates, and were promptly responded to by all the available force of the Fire Department. The fire was not subdued until a late hour this morning. Lines of hose were carried through the church and rear building, and the firemen succeeded in confining the conflagration to the building in which it originated.

The following are the losses, as nearly as could be estimated: The building was damaged $40,000. The machinery through the building, also owned by Mr. Weldeck, was damaged $20,000. Mr. Weldeck, who occupied the third floor and part of the first floor as a manufactory of tables and other articles of furniture, had his stock damaged $50,000. He was only insured for $4,000 on stock and for $7,000 on building. F. Fiessler, scroll-sawyer, occupying part of the first floor, lost $5,000 on stock; not insured. Charles Kucker, furniture-maker, occupying part of the first floor and basement, lost $10,000 on stock; insured. Dippell & Smith, piano action makers, occupying the fourth floor, lost $10,000 on stock; insured. David S. Edwards, frame-maker, occupying the fifth floor, lost $12,000 on stock; insured. In the rear building the losses were by water. Louis Herbelsheim, second floor, moldings, lost $5,000; insured. G. Kertschka, frame-maker, occupying part of the second floor, lost $4,000 on stock; insured. L. Murder, pipe-maker, occupying part of the fourth floor, lost $1,000 on stock, and Charles Farth, carver, lost $500 on stock. In the front building J. Muncke occupied part of the first floor as a beer saloon; loss $500. B. Block, butcher, occupying part of the first floor of the front building, lost $300 on stock. Owing to the lateness of the hour, a full list of insurances could not be obtained. Capt. Clinchy, with the reserve force of the Thirteenth Precinct, was present with a large force of Police, and preserved good order.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVAL—DR. KENEALY'S MOTION.

LONDON, April 19.—The revival movement goes on increasing in this city. Several hundred ministers were present at one of the meetings to-day.

Debate in the House of Commons on Dr. Kenealy's motion is fixed for the 23d inst.

THREE WHITE STAR STEAMERS CHARTERED FOR SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, April 19.—The Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Line have chartered the White Star Line steamers Belgic, Celtic, and Oceanic for service between San Francisco and China and Japan. The Oceanic has already sailed for Hong Kong, by way of the Suez Canal. No vessel of her size has ever passed through the canal.

AMERICAN WAR VESSELS AT SPEZZIA, ITALY.

LONDON, April 19.—The American war vessels Juniata, Franklin, and Congress have arrived at Spezzia.

MR. PARNELL RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT FROM THE COUNTY OF MEATH.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Mr. Parnell, the Home Rule candidate, was returned to Parliament to-day for the County of Meath.

THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

GERMANY REGRETS BELGIUM'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH THE FORMER POWER'S WISHES.

LONDON, April 19.—The second German note to Belgium will be published to-morrow. It expresses regret at Belgium's refusal to comply with Germany's wishes, and continues as follows: "The Belgian Government is best aware of the parliamentary difficulties in the way of compliance; but it must at the same time be convinced that the first thing to be done is to recognize the necessity of affording some redress, whereas the examination into the difficulties is of secondary importance. The consideration of the means to prevent intrigues against neighboring States interests equally the powers which strive for general peace and good relations. It is to be hoped that Belgim will follow the example of Germany, and endeavor to obtain an alteration of her laws, thus giving a fresh proof of the value she attaches to good relations with Germany. Should the effort fail, the public view of the question will, nevertheless, be clearer, and an understanding will be brought about between all the interested States. Germany has not sought to interfere with Belgium's internal affairs; her object has been to prevent foreign intervention in her own. The note concludes with a reference to the special obligations Belgium is under to the guaranteeing powers on account of her neutral position.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA TO SUPPORT GERMANY—PASSAGE OF THE BILL REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF CLERICAL AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, April 20.—The *National Gazette* asserts that Austria and Russia will support Germany in her demands.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill abrogating those clauses of the Constitution which allow the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs, the unimpeded intercourse of religious bodies with their superiors, and freedom of clerical appointments.

THE BELGIAN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, April 19.—In the House of Commons to-night, in reply to a question put by Mr. O'Reilly, member for Longford County, Mr. Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made the suggestion that England should join Prussia in the strong remonstrance which the latter was compelled to make to Belgium against what he [Bismarck] described as a conspiracy of the Ultramontane and Jesuit refugees against the peace of Germany. Earl Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he hoped Prince Bismarck would not press Belgium to go beyond the limits of her constitutional institutions.

In the House of Lords, Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso-Belgian correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear that the peace of Europe was endangerd thereby. Lord Derby replied that the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Mr. Disraeli in pronouncing it not a menace, but a friendly remonstrance. He had the assurance of the German Ambassador, which a hasty examination had given no reason to doubt, that the second Prussian note was conceived in a very friendly spirit. It would be premature to express an opinion on the merits of the question, as England had not been formally applied to. At present he anticipated the result of the controversy without uneasiness. The British Government valued the independence of Belgium and the peace of Europe, but was happy to think that neither was in danger.

The Select Committee on Foreign Loans has reported to the House of Commons that the documents which appeared in the *Times* and *News* were published by permission of the Chairman.

ITALY.

MEETING OF THE ITALIAN COMMISSION FOR THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL.

ROME, April 19.—The Italian Commission for the United States Centennial Exhibition met here to-day under the Presidency of Signor Finali, the Minister of Commerce.

OUTRAGES ON THE FRONTIER.

DISGUISED MEXICANS ROBBING AND BURNING HOUSES ON THE TEXAS BORDER—PEOPLE IN ARMS AT SANTA GERTRUDE'S—TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH BROWNSVILLE BROKEN.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 19.—A special dispatch from Corpus Christi says: "On Saturday night last a report came in that a company of men, in disguise, had attacked Mr. Blaine's ranche, in the neighborhood of Hapana, which they burned, with four other ranches. William Hall, a passenger in the stage from Brownsville to Santa Gertrude's Ranches, reports a band of thirty-five or forty Mexicans approaching that ranche. They are robbing and burning houses as they go along. All communication by telegraph with Brownsville is cut off. The wires are supposed to be destroyed. Firing was heard at Barega's last night, eight miles beyond Santa Gertrude's. Everybody there is under arms awaiting an attack. A courier reached here last night calling for help, and the alarm bells were rung. Capts. Beynou, Clark, and Culver have started to meet the raiders, and have also sent word to Banquette and Nueces. The country is aroused. This band will probably turn back when they find that their movements are known. Many ranchers are moving into town with their families for protection."

THE TAMMANY ANNUAL ELECTION.

The annual election of officers of the Tammany Society for 1875 took place last night at Tammany Hall. It will be remembered that Kelly & Co., at a meeting of the society held some time ago, and of which the opposition, headed by Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury, were ingeniously kept in ignorance, managed to elect over 100 members in their interest. By this bit of strategy they secured the supreme control of the property in Fourteenth street and the local Democratic organization. The meeting last night was a very tame affair. Mr. Waterbury was not present, and it was generally understood that he was indifferent as to the result of the election. About 362 persons voted, and were given the choice of two tickets. One was entitled the "Regular" and the other the "People's." The former received 357 votes and the latter 5. The following are the successful candidates: Sachems, John Kelly, Thomas Dunlap, William C. Conner, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Miles B. Andrus, Frederick Smyth, William H. Wickham, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward L. Donnelly, Henry L. Clinton, Bernard Reilly, George J. Forrest, William Walsh; Treasurer, Arthur Leary; Secretary, Joel O. Stevens; Sagamore, Wilson Small; Wiskinskie, John D. Newman. Ex-Sheriff Brennan voted the regular ticket. This fact was received as an evidence of a reconciliation between him and John Kelly.

ALBANY.

A SURVEY OF THE CANAL BEFORE LETTING IN THE WATER—THE FOX SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—In the Senate this evening most of the time was spent in the consideration of general orders, and nothing was done of more interest than the passage of the following resolution, which was introduced by Senator King:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the State Engineer and Surveyor shall cause to be made, before the water is let into the Erie Canal, a survey of the general condition of the canal and its capacity to hold full seven feet of water; to report the result of such survey, if practicable, to the Legislature, and to state at what place, and for what distance the said canal has not the full depth of seven feet, and the probable cost in order to give that depth throughout its entire length.

THE FOX SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL.

The Senate Committee on Cities will give a hearing to-morrow afternoon upon Senator Fox's bill providing for the establishment of a daily Court of Special Sessions, and the appointment of two additional Police Justices. Dorman B. Eaton is expected to appear in opposition to the measure.

THE PROCEEDINGS—THE SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To extend the provisions of chapter No. 320 of the laws of 1872 relative to wharves and piers in Brooklyn and New-York to Long Island City; also, ceding jurisdiction over certain land under water in Cold Spring Harbor to the United States.

By Mr. Robertson—To amend the charter of the horse railroad in Morrisania and West Farms; also, relative to the bonded debt of Yonkers.

By Mr. Lowery—To establish a Board of Assessors for the City of Utica.

By Mr. Johnson—Extending the time for naming census enumerators and getting out blanks from the Secretary of State's office until May 20. By unanimous consent this bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill regulating the duties of County Treasurers was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill relative to adulteration of milk, food, and drugs was recommitted to the Committee on Public Health.

Mr. King offered a resolution relative to a survey of the Erie Canal before the water is let in, which was adopted.

The bill to amend section 9 of chapter 836 of the laws of 1872, relative to places of amusement in New-York City, so as to make said section read as follows, was ordered to a third reading:

"SECTION 9. The provisions and requirements of this act shall not be held to apply to any building, hall, room, or rooms in which only private theatricals, tableaux, and other exhibitions solely for charitable and religious purposes are given, nor to the manager or managers of exhibitions given by amateurs for the benefit of any church, mission, parish, or Sunday-school, or for any other charitable or religious purpose."

The bill authorizing the City of Elmira to issue its bonds to the amount of $30,000, for the purpose of paying its indebtedness, was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

For the relief of the grandchildren of Samuel F. Pratt, late of the City of Buffalo, deceased.

The following were ordered to a third reading: For the cure of Washington's Head-quarters. Relative to terms of the Supreme Court.

Adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY—THE CENTENNIAL RESOLUTIONS OBJECTED TO BUT AT LAST PASSED.

The House assembled at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Husted, as a privileged question, offered the following resolutions. A call was made for their reading for information, and they were read as follows:

Whereas, This day witnesseth the centennial of that glorious event which foreshadowed the future of the Republic; and,

Whereas, The liberties which we enjoy were, 100 years ago, won by the martyrs of Lexington and Concord, who sealed with their life-blood their devotion to the principles of universal freedom; and,

Whereas, The people of the State of New-York in Legislature assembled, claim, with their brethren in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, an equal right to commemorate the initial struggle of the Revolution, and feel alike an honorable pride in hallowing the names and perpetuating the memory of the brave men who died that we might live; therefore,

Resolved, That in a spirit of devotion to the great principles for which our fathers fought, and rendering to Almighty God our heartfelt thanks for the many blessings that His loving kindness and mercy have for a century vouchsafed to us as a people and as a nation, this House do now adjourn.

The CHAIR asked if there was any objection to the consideration of this resolution.

Mr. DALY objected.

Mr. HUSTED said a motion to adjourn was a privileged question, and in order at any time.

The CHAIR said that was so, but he knew of no rule which made this resolution with its preamble a privileged question.

Mr. HUSTED responded that the motion before the House was one to adjourn, and the preamble simply stated the reason.

The CHAIR inquired if the gentleman made a motion to adjourn.

Mr. HUSTED responded that he would not make a simple motion to adjourn, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to authorize the City of Elmira to take action in payment of claims for damages caused by the Chemung River.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. DALY rose to a question of privilege, and said upon learning its purport he would withdraw his objection to Mr. Husted's resolution.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

CHICAGO, April 19.—In the billiard tournament this afternoon, Hoa beat Swerman 200 to 185; winner's average, 3.17. Burleigh beat Honing 200 to 182; winner's average, 6.56. McAfee beat Parker 200 to 129; winner's average, 7.16.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON, Mass., April 19.—The first championship game of the season was played here to-day between the Bostons and Elm City Club, of New-Haven. The latter failed to secure a run. The Bostons scored six.

THE BEST "ELASTIC TRUSS," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Signs of Health.

Health invariably declares itself by visible signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage, and attenuated frame, may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does, don't believe him, for he is not. His looks belie him, and his asseveration is mere bravado. Few persons, except hypochondriacs, desire to be thought unwell. A fresh complexion, a clear eye, a happy expression, and an absence of leanness, indicate that their possessor enjoys good digestion, sound sleep, and a vigorous circulation, three essentials of health which are fortunately not beyond the reach of invalids. The surest medium for their attainment is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which, by purifying the blood, banish sallowness, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, keep the body well nourished, and impart to the face the placid expression indicative of a clear and unwearied mind. The BITTERS are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

Azure Eyes, Rosy Lips,
and Pearly Teeth, are nature's "Red, White, and Blue." Eyes and Lips are as Heaven made them, but if the teeth are not white, you can make them so with Fragrant SOZODONT.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Trees and Shrubs.—R. B. PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer these, both Deciduous and Evergreen, in great variety. Catalogues free.

The Blood Contains a Large Amount of Iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies this vital element.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Indispensable to every lady's toilet.

Thanks "From the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain County, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1874.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your medicines, Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head, that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I began to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was *well*. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goitre, or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you, from the depths of my heart, for the great good it has done me. Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles, and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks, and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light. In Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammation, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, and Sore Eyes, as in all other blood diseases, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

Trees and Plants.—S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

MARRIED.

KINGSBURY—DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, April 13, by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., Rev. CHARLES A. KINGSBURY, of Marion, Mass., to MARY AUGUSTA DONALDSON, of this City.

MOTT—LENOX.—On Monday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., HOPPER S. MOTT to MARY H., only daughter of Edwin S. Lenox, all of this City.

SEABURY—HUBBELL.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 14th inst., by Rev. William H. Phraner, assisted by Rev. Wilson Phraner, CORNELIUS N. SEABURY, of New-York City, and BLANDINA P., daughter of G. B. Hubbell, Esq., of former place.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 18, VIRGINIA PEGRAM, wife of Richard W. Bleecker, and daughter of the late Capt. George H. Pegram, United States Army.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ Richmond, Va., and New-Orleans papers please copy.

BURNTON.—On Saturday, April 17, 1875, MARIA E., wife of James S. Burnton.

The funeral will take place from the Church of our Saviour, (Rev. J. M. Pullman,) 57th st., west of 8th av., on Tuesday, April 20, at 12:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

DAMEREL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 17, MARY, widow of the late William S. Damerel, and daughter of the late George Damerel, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 405 Pacific st., near Bond, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

DUNNELL.—On the 19th inst., at All Saints' Rectory, HARRIET HARTLAND, only daughter of Rev. Wm. N. and Harriet Hartland Dunnell, aged 16 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

Funeral service at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammell sts., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DONALD.—On Monday, WILLIAM BONNAR, infant son of Peter and Anna J. E. Donald, aged 8 months and 15 days.

Funeral on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 39 West 46th st.

DOWNEY.—ADDIE M. DOWNEY, only daughter of Robert and late Matilda Downey, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 426 West 34th st., this day, Tuesday, April 20, at 2 o'clock.

FONDA.—On Sunday, April 18, MARY A. FONDA, relict of the late Alexander P. Fonda.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 Carroll st., corner of Ellison st., Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, April 21, at 3 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

FOLSOM.—On Monday, 19th April, of diphtheria, GEORGE WINTHROP FOLSOM, eldest son of George W. and Fanny E. H. Folsom.

The funeral services will be held at St. Alban's Church, 47th st., near Lexington av., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M.

HALEY.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 8, Mrs. SARAH A. HALEY, widow of the late Thomas Haley, of this City.

The friends of the family and the friends of her son, Rev. Charles T. Haley, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M., at the Roseville Avenue Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay st. for Roseville at 1 P. M.

HAVILAND.—At Kingston, N. J., on First day, 18th inst., JULIA WILLETS, daughter of William C. and Mary E. Haviland, aged 10 years, 7 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Purchase Meeting-house, on Fourth day, 21st inst., at 2:30 P. M.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, April 17, JOSEPH HAIGHT, aged 85 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Mamaroneck M. E. Church, on Tuesday, the 20th, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 17, of paralysis, HARRIET, wife of John Halsey, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 Clinton av.

LORING.—At Yorktown, N. Y., April 19, Mrs. HELEN JOHNSON, widow of the late Rev. J. B. Loring, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral at 12:30 o'clock from her late residence on Wednesday, the 21st inst. Conveyance provided at Peekskill on the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

MABBETT.—On Sunday, 18th inst., HENRY J. MABBETT, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 462 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 21st, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Astoria, Long Island, for interment.

MAGIE.—At Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, April 18, MARIA, relict of the late David Magie, of New-York City. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

MARSELLUS.—On Saturday evening, April 17, Mrs. JANE MARSELLUS, wife of Rev. N. J. Marsellus, aged 82 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 294 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

POOLE.—At Harlem, on Sunday, April 18, JOHN S. POOLE, aged 47 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, 21st inst., from No. 46 East 124th st., at 1 P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

HARLEM LODGE, NO. 457, F. AND A. M.—Brethren are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, 130th st. and 3d av., on Wednesday next, April 21, at 12:15 P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother JOHN S. POOLE.
F. A. PHILLIPS, Master.

POND.—On Sunday, April 18, SAMUEL METCALF POND, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 327 West 23d st., on this Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment private.

PRYER.—At New-Rochelle on Sunday, April 18, JOHN PRYER, formerly of this City, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son, Dr. Wm. C. Pryer, at New-Rochelle, on Thursday, April 22, at 11:30 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle station.

ROBERTS.—Suddenly, April 18, JOHN C. ROBERTS, (son of the late James L. Roberts,) in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, April 20, at 4 P. M., from the Church of Our Father, Clermont av., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

RYDER.—On Monday, the 19th, EDWARD J. RYDER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 18, HESTER, widow of the late Alpheus Sherman, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 221 De Kalb av., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Oak Hill Cemetery on the arrival at Nyack of the 9:30 A. M. train of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York, on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

SHONNARD.—At Utica, N. Y., April 15, 1875, EDWARD F. SHONNARD, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Tuesday, at 4:30 P. M.

WOOD.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the morning of the 19th inst., HENRY SCUDDER WOOD, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, William W. Wood, Esq., at Huntington, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Huntington Station upon the arrival of the Long Island Railroad train leaving Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., and leaving Huntington to return at 4 P. M.

WORTHINGTON.—On Sunday, April 18, at Irvington on Hudson, ANTHONY WORTHINGTON, in the 92d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother, Asa Worthington, on Tuesday, April 20, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WOOD.—On Friday, April 16, SARAH MOTT, widow of John Wood, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 105 East 37th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH —Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST WHAT IS THE best punisher of worms, and the easiest taken, and he will reply, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges. Every one engaged in selling drugs knows this fact. For children, and even adults, who are sometimes troubled with worms, these comfits are just the thing.

IF ANY ONE SHOULD UNFORTUNATELY suffer from a bruise, the most certain relief from the pain and the speediest remedy for the removal of evil results is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It sets the blood in active circulation, the coagulation is broken up, and discoloration removed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Gerome,	Merle,	Corot.
Isabey,	Ed. Frere,	Escosura,
F. E. Church,	Rousseau,	I. M. Hart,
T. L. Smith,	A. Achenbach,	Detaille,
J. H. L. de Haas,	Otto Gebler,	Vibert,
Rudolph Epp,	Calame,	Zamacois,
B. C. Koek-Koek,	Igler,	A. Jourdan,
Sonderman,	S. R. Gifford,	Worms,
Piloty,	E. Johnson,	Tissot,

and more than one hundred and fifty others belonging to Mr. Henry T. Chapman, Jr.

These superb works of art are now on free exhibition DAY and EVENING at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The collection may be briefly and truthfully characterized as by far the best that has been offered in the auction room this season, and one of the best that has ever been disposed of in this City.—*New-York Times.*

UNRESERVED SALE.

The whole to be sold by auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26 and 27.

SPECIAL.

To promote the convenience of buyers, seats for the sale will be reserved and tickets issued on application to The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostrate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

BARTLETT'S IMPROVED BOULEVARD AND STREET LAMPS.

The latest improvement, substituting solid porcelain reflectors in place of painted or enameled iron; secures a reflector of undimmed lustre. Property owners truly say, "nothing for the money adds so much to the appearance of the streets or city." Street size, $5; Boulevard, $6 50. Reflectors, $1 50 each. Discount to the trade. Factory salesroom, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, April 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 6, and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at our sales-room, large and important sale of household furniture, elegant black walnut parlor and bed-room sets, fine tea and dinner china-ware, bed linen, table linen, carpets, &c.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY COUNTS TEN.

NEW EDITIONS OF ALL THE NUMBERS SINCE JANUARY AGAIN CALLED FOR. THE EDITION FOR MAY THE LARGEST EVER ISSUED. OPENING OF A NEW VOLUME.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY "counts ten," with its May number, entering upon its Xth volume. Several changes are made in its editorial features. The department of "Etchings" will hereafter be known as "Bric-à-Brac," and that of "Nature and Science" has been superseded by "The World's Work." The May contributions include illustrated papers on "The Elder Mythe," by Rev. William Hayes Ward, of *The Independent*; on the new "Grand Opera House of Paris," by Fred. A. Schwab, and on the "Baltimore Bonapartes." There are more of the old letters, which, it may comfort some doubting readers to know, are genuine antiquities. Among the stories is one by George W. Cable, the writer of the remarkable Creole Sketches. The poets are Celia Thaxter, Mrs. Hunt, and J. Maurice Thompson and others.

Among the Essays and Reviews there are "SOME RECENT WOMEN POETS," and a paper on CHINESE EDUCATION.

Col. WARING's second Illustrated Paper describes "THE DRAINAGE OF HAARLEM LAKE—the largest operation of that kind ever undertaken by man." The story reads like a romance, rather than a history of a great engineering work.

THE DEMAND FOR DR. HOLLAND'S SERIAL,
"THE STORY OF SEVENOAKS,"
STILL CONTINUES; the back numbers of the MAGAZINE from JANUARY are being again RE-PRINTED, and will be ready on the 25th of APRIL.

THE EDITION FOR MAY IS THE LARGEST YET ISSUED.

Grateful for the past, we solicit a continuance of the public favor, and renew our pledge to spare no expense to make

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

still more worthy of the high praise that has been accorded to it on both sides of the Atlantic.

$4 A YEAR, 35 CENTS A NUMBER.
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"THE LITTLE CORPORAL,"
"THE SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE,"
AND
ST. NICHOLAS.

As elsewhere announced,
"THE SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE,"
of Philadelphia, the oldest monthly of its class in this country, which, for almost a quarter of a century, has been the leading juvenile magazine of the South and South-west, and the
"LITTE CORPORAL,"
of Chicago, which, for more than ten years, has occupied the highest position in the West and North-west, have been consolidated with
ST. NICHOLAS,
discontinuing their separate existence as magazines, and merging into ST. NICHOLAS their most attractive features and their subscription lists. We had before purchased
"OUR YOUNG FOLKS" AND "THE RIVERSIDE,"
of Boston, the most prominent publications for boys and girls in the New-England States, and
"THE CHILDREN'S HOUR,"
of Philadelphia, the favorite magazine among the little ones of the Middle States, thus giving to ST. NICHOLAS, SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, a national circulation!

We venture to hope that soon there will not be, throughout the length and breadth of the land, a home of refinement and culture where there are children, into which ST. NICHOLAS does not enter.

With these new accessions to our strength, we promise renewed efforts to make ST. NICHOLAS worthy of the high commendations which have come to it from all quarters of our country.

MAY NUMBER NOW READY.

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SCRIBNER & CO.,
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MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES.

MACMILLAN & CO.
have just published
MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES, AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS DIARIES AND LETTERS. Edited by Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., one of his Executors. With FOUR STEEL PORTRAITS, engraved by C. H. JEENS. 1 handsome vol., 12mo. $2 50.

The whole forms one of the most interesting and in many respects valuable records of artistic and social life, as well as of the personal, inward man. There is nothing omitted that a reader has a right to look for in such a record, as regards the history of the stage and the home life of the actor. With respect to the inward man, Macready is even sterner with himself and his faults than he ever was with his fellow-actors and their offenses. The book will raise him in the estimation of every reader.—*Athenæum.*

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No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

"TWO ORPHANS WALTZ"—BY H. TISSINGTON—The gem of the season! Embellished with portraits of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and with scenes from the play, pronounced by all the most successful piece of the day. Price 75 cents.—Sold by all music dealers. Copies mailed.—Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet for organization on TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of Broadway.

By order, JOEL W. MASON, Temporary Chairman.

GEORGE W. LYON, JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 19, 1875.

The demand for Beef Cattle was brisk this morning, and the market was firm at an advance for the week of fully ½c. ℔ lb. on all grades except extra and fancy, which were but a small fraction higher than on Monday last. The best Steers were sold at 14c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; poorest do. at 11¼c., to dress 56 lb.; and fat still-fed Bulls at 6¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Milch Cows were scarce and dull at $50@$80 each, calf included. Veal Calves were plenty and generally of common quality; poor to fair, including milk-fed and buttermilk-fed Calves, ranged from 5¼c. to 8½c. ℔ lb.; good to prime milk-fed were quoted at 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Sheep were doing better, with a ready sale, at an advance for the week equal to ⅛c. ℔ lb.; common to extra unshorn Sheep ranged from 6½c. to 8¼c. ℔ lb.; ordinary to prime clipped do. from 5¼c. to 6¼c. ℔ lb.; Spring Lambs from $5 to $10 ℔ head, or from 12c. to 17c. ℔ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale. City-dressed closed dull at 10⅛c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., a few Pigs going to 10⅜c.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—W. Thompson sold for self and B. C. Coon, 75 Illinois Steers, 8½ cwt. average, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 51 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¾c.@12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 48 do., strong 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb.; 16 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb., and 18 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11½c., to dress 56 lb. T. C. Eastman sold on his own account 60 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt.; 49 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 34 do., strong 6½ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 37 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 48 do., 7½ cwt., at 12⅛c., to dress 58 lb.; 49 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb.; 195 do., 7 cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 72 do., scant 6¼ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 33 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 35 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 25 do., 8 cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb., and $1 ℔ head; 32 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb.; 15 do., 6¾ cwt., at 11¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 15 do., 8 cwt., at 12½c.@13¼c., to dress 58 lb.; 15 do., scant 7 cwt., at 11½c.@12¼c., to dress 57 lb. Thomas Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman, 43 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., average, at 12¾c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt., and 22 do., 8¼ cwt., at 13¼c., to dress 58 lb. Merritt & Burchard, for T. C. Eastman, 79 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt. average, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt. Gillis & Brown sold on their own account 80 Illinois Steers, 8¾ cwt. average, at 12¾c.@14c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; 45 do., 7¾ cwt., at 13c., to dress 58 lb. Siegel & Meyers sold on their own account 27 Illinois Steers, 8 cwt. average, at 12¾c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; 17 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 68 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 101 do., 7 cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 59 do., 7½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 57 do., 6 cwt., at 11½c., to dress 57 lb.; 68 do., 6½ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 lb., with $1 ℔ head added; 72 do., 6¼ cwt., at 11¾c., to dress 57 lb.; 17 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 53 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; 30 do., 7¾ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb.; 48 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb., and 50c. ℔ head added; 47 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb., with $1 ℔ head off; 34 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 lb. and $1 ℔ head; 16 do., 7½ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb.; 32 do., 7¾ cwt., at 13c., to dress 58 lb. with $1 ℔ head off, and 16 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb. Ulery & Carey on their own account 47 Illinois Steers, 8½ cwt. average, at 11¾c.@13½c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—Martin, Fuller & Co. sold 30 Missouri Steers, 7 cwt. average, at 12½c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt., with 50c. ℔ head added; and 18 Pennsylvania do., scant 7 cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb. Coney & McPherson sold for G. Shamberg 62 Illinois Steers, 7½ cwt., at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb., to dress 58 lb. to the gross cwt.; 34 fine do., 7¾ cwt., at from 13c. to dress 57 lb. up to 13½c. to dress 58 lb.; 25 Kentucky Oxen, 8½ cwt., at 12c.@12¾c., to dress 57 to 58 lb.; for J. McFillan, 82 Illinois Steers, scant 8 cwt., at from 13¼c., to dress 57 lb. up to 14c. to dress 58 lb., for W. H. Duffy, 30 coarse do., 8 cwt., at 12½c., to dress 58 lb.; and 16 meal-fed Pennsylvania do., strong 8½ cwt., at 13½c., to dress 58 lb. F. Samuels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 16 Illinois Steers, strong 6¼ cwt., at 12¼c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt., and had 10 car-loads for sale but not arrived up to noon. W. E. Dudley sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 71 Illinois Steers, 7¼ cwt. average, at 12½c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt.; 15 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 16 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb., and 61 Missouri Oxen, 7¼ cwt., at 12c., to dress 57 lb. David Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 190 Illinois Steers, strong 6¼ cwt. average, at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt.; 15 do., 7½ cwt., at 13¼c., to dress 58 lb.; 13 do., 6¾ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 30 do., 7¼ cwt., at 13¼c., to dress 58 lb., and 32 do., 7¼ cwt., at 12¾c., to dress 58 lb. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 64 Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt. average, at 12½c., to dress 57 lbs. to the gross cwt.; 34 do., scant 7 cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lbs. and $1 ℔ head added, and 51 do., strong 7 cwt., at 13c., to dress 57 lb. M. Goldsmith sold for Morris, Waixels & Co., 49 Illinois Steers, 6¾@7½ cwt. average, at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 to 58 lbs. to the gross cwt.; 94 do., 6¾ to 7 cwt., at 12½c.@12¾c., to dress 57 lb.; 27 do., 7 cwt., at 12½c.@12¾c., to dress 57 lb.; 16 do., strong 6½ cwt., at 12½c., to dress 57 lb.; 32 do., 7 cwt., at 12¼c.@13c., to dress 57@58 lb.; 17 do., 6½ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; and for Kahn & Brown, 32 Kentucky Oxen, 7½ cwt., at 12¼c., to dress 57 lb.; and 12 still-fed Bulls, 1,450 lb. average, at 6¼c. ℔ lb., live weight and 1 do., 2,350 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. George Toffey sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 126 Illinois Steers, 6¼ cwt. average, at 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb., to dress 57 lb. to the gross cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 119 clipped Ohio Sheep, 103 lb. average, at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 221 do., 97 lb., at 6¼c.; 227 do., 86 lb., at 6¼c.; and 37 do., 106 lb., at 6¾c. Judd & Buckingham sold during the week 3,618 Sheep, to average $6 10 ℔ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 431 clipped Ohio Sheep, 90 lb. average, at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 168 State do., 92 lb., at 6¼c.; 195 Unshorn Pennsylvania do., 122 lb., at 7¾c.; 134 State do., 117 lb., at 8¼c.; 159 do., 107 lb., at 8¼c.; 50 do., 85 lb., at 7¼c.; and during the week 4,761 Sheep to average $7 28 ℔ head. William Elliott sold 186 Unshorn Ohio Sheep, 92 lb. average, at 8c. ℔ lb. James Kirby sold 263 clipped Ohio Sheep, 90 lb. average, at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 50 do., 94 lb., at 6⅛c.; 217 do., 92 lbs., at 6¼c.; 173 do., 87 lb., at 6⅛c.; 62 do., 82 lb., at 6c.; 204 do., 88 lb., at $6 06¼ ℔ 100 lb.; 178 unshorn State do., 94 lb., at 7⅝c.; 70 do., 99 lb., at $8 06¼ ℔ 100 lb.; 44 do., 82 lb., at 7c., and during the week 4,472 Sheep to average $6 79 ℔ head.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending April 19, 1875: 4,2[illegible]8 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 632 Veals and Calves, and 104 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending April 19, 1875: 8,487 Sheep and Lambs, 22 Cows, 1,602 Calves and Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,105 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 404 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending April 18, 1875: 13,572 Hogs, 2,527 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,450 Hogs, 7 Sheep, and 55 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending April 19, 1875: 3,795 head of horned Cattle, 42 Cows, 8,551 Sheep, 16,034 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,835 head of horned Cattle, 20 Cows, 1,895 Sheep, 7,033 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 19.—Cattle fairly active, with full prices, closing steady. Receipts since Saturday, 5,5[illegible]0. Sales of shipping Steers at $5 50@$7; Stockers, $4@$5 for common to good; Butchers', $4 50@$5 55; choice Steers sold at $6@$6 35; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Demand less urgent; prices weaker, and 10c. lower for all grades; receipts, 13,000 head; sales at $7 25@$9 30 the bulk of the sales at $7 50@$7 85 for Light; $7 75@$8 25 for Heavy; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep in good demand, and prices firm; receipts, 2,600 head; sales of Shorn at $3 70@$5 75; Wooled, $5@$6 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 19—12:30 P.M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 2½ ℔ cent. Consols for money, 93½@93⅝; for the account, 93⅝@93¾. United States Bonds, New 5s, 102. Erie Railway Shares, 27¼@27½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £208,000. Erie Railway Shares, 27½.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝@93¾; for the account, 93¾@93⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, April 19—12:30 P.M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅛d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; California White Wheat, average 9s. 3d.@9s. 5d. ℔ cental. Corn, 34s. 9d.@35s. 3d. ℔ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 67s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American.

LONDON, April 19—Evening.—Sperm-oil, £110@£111 ℔ ton; Tallow advancing; last sales at 44s. ℔ cwt.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. W. W. Low, Lieut. Commander W. C. Wise, Chaplain D. McLaren, Lieut. F. Handford, Surgeon B. S. Mackey, and Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, of the United States Navy, received orders yesterday from the Navy Department at Washington to report on the 23d inst. for duty on Rear Admiral William Reynolds' flag-ship, the Tennessee. Rear Admiral Reynolds is ordered to the Asiatic squadron to relieve Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOKS NOS. 8,371 AND 56,970, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the Bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, APRIL 17, A PACKAGE OF MONEY, inclosed in a cloth bag. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to or addressing F. W. DORMAN, No. 74 Thomas st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL BLACK DOG; short ears, long tail, a small streak of white between the fore legs. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 20 East 17th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'s Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

On MONDAY, April 19, and during the week, the following

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Will be offered

ON FIRST FLOOR, THIRD SECTION.

400 pieces of English Spring Prints, Chintzes, and Borders at 25c.

100 pieces of English Grenadines, striped and figured, at 10c. and 15c.; worth 25c.

50 pieces of English Ottoman Poplins at 15c.; never retailed below 25c.

50 pieces French Gray Suitings, all silk and wool, 50c., 65c., and 75c.

ON FIRST FLOOR, SECOND SECTION.

500 pieces Striped Piques at 17c.; worth 25c.

200 pieces Fine Corded Piques at 25c.; worth 35c.

100 pieces French Percales at 20c. and 25c.; very low.

5 cases Satin-checked Swiss at 25c.; worth 40c.

Also, to close a consignment,

2,000 pieces HAMBURGS at positively half prices, BY THE PIECE ONLY.

2,500 French Embroidered Bands at $1; worth $1 75.

2,000 yards Embroidered Pique Edging at 50c.; worth $1.

ON FIRST FLOOR, REAR SECTION.

Full line of 80-inch, 90-inch, and 100-inch Best Linen Sheetings at AUCTION PRICES.

8 cases Damask-bordered 42-inch Huck Towels at $3 per dozen; worth $4.

Fine Silk Embroidered Table and Piano Covers from $2 75.

SECOND FLOOR, SECOND SECTION.

200 English Cloth Walking Jackets at $10 each; not the price of the CLOTH.

300 Cashmere and Drap d'Ete Fichus, Capes, and Mantles at $13 50 each; the cheapest goods ever offered.

Our Dress Trimmings, Notions, Haberdashery, and Small Ware counter on first floor is completely stocked with good goods at low prices.

Trefousse Kid Gloves, two-button, reduced to $2.

Fancy and Staple Hosiery at reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES TO travel with a lady to any part of the country; is fond of children, and understands sewing; can give the best of City references. Call or address at present employer's, No. 8 West 19th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Employment Bureau for males and females, City and country, always on hand; reliable servants for any position. No. 631 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs.

ASSISTANT NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; or to care for a baby; is fond of children; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 176 East 60th st. Ring bell three times.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion in the City as companion to a lady; can give most excellent references. Adress No. 14 Davies place, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will go out by the day or week to house-clean or wash; understands the business thoroughly. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., room No. 10.

COMPANION.—AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES A situation to take charge of an elderly lady or invalid, or to assist in housekeeping; would make herself generally useful; has never lived out before. Call or address, for two days, at No. 259 Madison av., or for one week "Companion," Rahway, N. J.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CAPAbility and refinement as companion for an aged or invalid lady; best references. Address Miss K. D., Norwalk, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, with four years' reference from last place, in a private family or first-class boarding-house; moderate wages. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. T.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid, and to do fine washing and ironing; would go as cook in a small private family; has good City reference; would go a short distance in the country if required. Call at No. 235 East 59th st., third floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, and would assist in the washing or the care of children; unexceptionable City references. Apply at present employer's, No. 121 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl; understands the American and Wheeler & Wilson Machines; can give good references. Can be seen for one day at No. 152 7th av., corner 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A USEful young French woman; speaks plain English; can do general house-work well; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a first-class waitress and very experienced chamber-maid; City or country; has very best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; City references. Address M. N., No. 256 West 41st st., first floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a neat hand sewer and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 628 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 572 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid; is a very neat sewer; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 25 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone, in a small private family; good reference. Apply at No. 244 West 30th st., in the fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 307 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call or address No. 448 7th av.; ring twice.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and fine washer; best City references. Call at No. 62 East 41st st., near Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FOURteen years of age, to do chamber-work and assist in waiting, or care children and make herself useful; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; the best City reference. Call at No. 300 East 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; would go to the country; has best City reference from last place. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 880 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City references. Call at No. 14 West 44th st., near 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber-work, and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; three years' reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 221 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 100 West 37th st., corner 6th av., third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist in washing; best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; two years' City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A FIRST-CLASS BOARDing house, and would assist with waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 277 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND ASSIST WITH THE children, or would take the entire charge of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., third floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two young colored women, together; the former is a good plain cook and laundress; the latter an experienced chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish undoubted references; City or country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO PROTESTANTS together; one as first-class cook and dairy-woman, the other as waitress or chamber-maid, or would assist with the sewing or washing; City or country; satisfactory references. Address Advertiser Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS together in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other to do up-stairs work and waiting; are willing and obliging; best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker and pastry cook; is neat and tidy; has nearly two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY capable Welsh girls, together, in a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; they are kind and obliging, and will do the work together; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as first-class cook, the other as seamstress, or would take care of children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; best City references. Call at No. 622 6th av., first floor, front room.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, sisters, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing and ironing between them of a small private family; three years and a half City reference from their last place. Call or address No. 141 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking, baking, soups, meat, game, boning, larding, all kinds of desserts, ice creams, jellies, &c.; is highly respectable, and has several years' reference from each family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AGREEABLE, WELL-TEMPERED young woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in the best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has long satisfactory reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WELSH Protestant young woman, highly recommended, as first-class cook; lady to be seen; sober, honest, very neat and obliging; meats, soups, game, pastry, and excellent baker; side dishes, &c.; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a superior laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A MOTHER and daughter; City or country; willing to do the work together of a private family; mother excellent cook and baker; daughter as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing and obliging. Apply at No. 260 6th av., over dyeing store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to live together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging and have best of reference from last place. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 608 2d av., second floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent cook; can make all kinds of desserts and soups; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also bread and biscuit, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN, SPEAKing English; is a good substantial meat and vegetable cook; good bread and biscuit baker; gives good references. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A GOOD cook and a first rate washer, and ironer; can give the best City reference; and another girl as chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 232 East 41st st., top floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; can furnish satisfactory reference from her last service where she has been engaged the past seven or eight years. Call or address No. 609 2d av., third floor, front, for two days.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO RESPECTable Presbyterian women in a private family; one to cook, wash, and iron, and the other to do chamber-work and waiting; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 317 East 24th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; a good baker; will be found reliable; has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 204 West 44th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young German woman; is a good family cook, and superior laundress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; has very best references; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a competent cook, and the other is a first-class waitress; both have the best of English and this City reference. Call at No. 85 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a small private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 455 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family going to the country for the Summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 39th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook, in a private family; has the best of City reference, and can be seen at her last employer's. Call at No. 50 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 238 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; City reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family; no objection to City or country; good City reference. Address Good Cook, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 1,292 3d av., over fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing; City reference from last place. Call at No. 415 East 18th st.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHO THORoughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 251 West 50th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, or as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; ten years' good reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., near 7th av., in the dressmaker's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 37th st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference; is a good baker. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; City or country; has four years' best City reference. Call at No. 363 9th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 8 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to the country for the Summer months; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at No. 10 West 48th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business in all its branches; very best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 322 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; can do all kinds of made-up dishes, meats, soups, pastry, ices, and jellies; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 225 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or house-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 517 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a first-class boarding-house or hotel; understands her business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 434 7th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 608 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to do the coarse washing; best of City reference. Address 911 6th av., in shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH plain washing and ironing, by a young woman lately from Scotland. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 329 3d av., near 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 112 West 15th st. for two days.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker in a first-class family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; first-class reference will be given. Apply at No. 243 East 28th st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS AND CLOAK maker, twelve years' experience, desires a few more engagements in a leading Broadway house. Call at No. 223 West 33d st.

GOOD SERVANTS can be obtained at all times AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work or up-stairs work; will help two days a week with the washing; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 307 East 60th st., near 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL; is a good laundress and plain cook; a steady place; speaks English fluently; City or country; understands milk and butter. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; good references; for general house-work or cook; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a small private family; five years' City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL FOR general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER OR OTHER POSITION of Trust.—By an American Protestant lady, who desires a position as housekeeper or matron in an institution, for which position she is fully qualified; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has first-class testimonials. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman as housekeeper in a family where there are other servants kept; best City reference. Call or address No. 106 Spring st., corner of Mercer st.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl as kitchen-maid; two years' first-class references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as lady's maid, dresses hair; is a first-class seamstress, operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has her own if required; no objection to travel; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 332 West 26th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT maid, who has good references; can cut and fit; would not object to assist in the care of children; prefers to travel. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH PERson, with good reference, as lady's maid and seamstress; is willing to travel; understands her business well. Call for two days at No. 153 East 47th st.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; would be willing to travel; best City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL as lady's maid and seamstress; can cut, fit and sew on W. & W.'s machine; also does hair-dressing; three years' references from last place. Call on or address Swedish, No. 237 West 33d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid; is an excellent seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and operates on machine; would take care of a grown child; very best City reference. Call at No. 316 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a strong young woman as laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up ladies' fineries in good style; is a superior chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for B. L.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands puffing, polishing, crimping, and French fluting equal to new laces and dresses; can furnish the highest of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class laundress, or would do chamber-work, the other as waitress and chamber-maid, or take care of a child; best City references. Call or address No. 428 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 434 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, wishes gentlemen's or families' washing; is willing to go by the day; is a good house-cleaner; reference. Call at No. 1,126 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS excellent laundress; two years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 West 26th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days from 10 till 2 at No. 708 3d avenue, third bell.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman, (Protestant,) as children's maid and seamstress; would be willing to go to Europe; is willing and obliging; reference from present employer. Call at No. 8 West 19th st.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY 1,325 BROADway, removed 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d, selects servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotel, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employers trouble, disappointment.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, with a private family; can cut and fit, and operate on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 47 West 22d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; highly respectable and very kind to children; good seamstress; excellent chamber-maid; competent in either capacity; best testimonials; sober, very neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET respectable Protestant young woman, who is kind and attentive to children, or can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to travel or go in the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A MIDDLE aged English lady, as nursery governess, housekeeper; teaches the English branches, and music; is a thoroughly competent housekeeper; understands care of a dairy. Any one wanting a valuable, reliable person, with the very best references, call at or address No. 106 6th av., for one week.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS AND LIGHT Chamber-work.—By a genteel young Danish girl, Protestant; can furnish the best of references from her last place; is a good seamstress; willing, obliging, and fond of children. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman as nurse to an invalid lady; is kind and affectionate; will care night and day; can give the best of City reference; good home before wages. Can be seen at No. 209 East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, NEWLY ARRIVED from Europe; is a good plain seamstress; is willing and obliging; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Mme. Goiard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can sew anything by hand; fond of children; lately landed; has experience with children; is neat, willing, quiet, and plain. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully competent of taking one from birth; respectable reference given. Address Arnold's Shoe Store, No. 781 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; is thoroughly reliable and competent to take entire charge of an infant; City or country; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse to an invalid lady or children, and to do plain sewing; many years' experience; City reference; City or country, or to travel. Call at No. 204 West 34th st., near 7th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, to take care of an invalid or sick person; is a very neat sewer; either City or country; best references and doctors' certificates. Address for three days, No. 2 West 43d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a German young woman; is fully capable and has excellent references; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as first-class nurse and seamstress; is capable of assisting children with their lessons; over six years' reference. Call at No. 409 West 26th st., third floor, back room.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant girl, willing and obliging; is industrious and of very good disposition; can take care of children, and would do some house-work. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; is obliging and willing to make herself useful around the house; good reference. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE FOR AN INVALID GENTLEMAN.—By a colored man, aged thirty-three; best of testimonials from invalids and medical men in the City; is a good waiter; will be useful. Seen to-day at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A PROTESTANT, middle-aged woman, as child's nurse; she is thoroughly reliable and competent to take entire charge of an infant. May be seen for two days at No. 18 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE TO growing children, or to wait on a lady; understands hair-dressing, and can speak French; no objection to travel; best City references. Apply corner 21st st. and 4th av., in fancy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, AS NURSE OR chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has best City references; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 227 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as nurse; understands French; very best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse, to take care of an infant; is willing and obliging; seventeen years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 238 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care of children in a private family, or to travel with a lady; good reference. Call at No. 312 East 60th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, or will assist with grown children and as seamstress; has several years' City references. Seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CHILD'S nurse, with good City references; where there are only two children preferred, and a City family. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS MONTHLY or sick nurse; has good references from ladies and doctors. Call or address Nurse, No. 475 Carlton av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EFFICIENT, TRUSTworthy person; is much experienced in sickness; best of testimonials given. Call or address R. M., No. 843 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; understands German and French; very best City reference. Apply at 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; willing and obliging. Call on or address No. 321 East 53d st.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, who thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; can operate on sewing machines; would wait on ladies or do light chamber-work; would go in the country for the Summer; best of City references from last place. Can be seen at No. 418 East 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as seamstress; can fit dresses; has a good knowledge of Singer's sewing-machine. Address for three days Seamstress, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; will assist in chamber-work; can operate; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS—UNDERSTANDING DRESS-MAKing and all kinds family sewing, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address, for one week, No. 709 6th av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT LADIES' AND children's dresses; no objection to the care of growing children; City references. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT; NO OBJECtion to the country; is a thorough operator on W. & W. machine; has eight years' reference; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 22 Lexington av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; cuts and fits; sews on machine; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 100 28th st., corner 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut and fit; has good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 275 East 10th st., second floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 232 East 54th st.

SOUTHERN SERVANTS, (COLORED,) MALE and female, of the superior class, can be always obtained at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is a thorough chamber-maid; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, WHO understands her business in all its branches, and can take a waiterman's place; best City reference. Call at 525 6th av., near 32d st., over millinery store.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS; IS perfect in her services, and understands the care of silver perfectly; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WANTED.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, with City references. Apply on Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 87 Park av.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WISHES gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; best of references. Apply at No. 411 West 26th st., near 9th av.

WASHER.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day or week, washing, ironing, or cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 516 West 29th st., rear house.

WASHING.—A WIDOW WISHES TO DO GENTLEmen's or ladies' washing, or would go out by the day; good reference. Call at No. 505 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts., two stairs up.

MALES.

A SMALL FAMILY WOULD LIKE A house to take care of for the Summer months; can supply the best of reference. Address Mrs. L., Muller's bakery, No. 247 3d av.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER in a private family; speaks English fluently; two years' City reference; five years from Paris; no objection to go to the country. Address Jules, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head waiter and single-handed in private families; experience as above; good reference given. Address G. L., No. 11 East 26th st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS BUTLER or waiter; first-class City references will be given from the most respectable families in the City. Address C. B., No. 659 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness, in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN English married man, aged thirty-two years, with but one small child; is a good driver and groom; can also do out-door gardening, milk, &c.; do the entire work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MARried man, aged thirty-three; thoroughly understands his business; of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver in both City and country; best City reference. Call or address Beglin, No. 219 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; is neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address G. V., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; strictly temperate; with five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address R. D. N., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, STRAIGHTforward, honest, single man; strictly temperate, and a man to be trusted; thoroughly understands his business; a careful, steady driver; the best of City references; City or country. Address R. B., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a married couple, aged thirty-four years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant married man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver and groom, also gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations; seven years in last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent trustworthy man, careful driver and first-class groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate; highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF SOME experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; industrious habits; no objection to be useful; highly recommended. Address L. or Coachman, No. 144 5th av., Mr. Stillhugs.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; good City reference. Call or address No. 11 East 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, TEMPERance man; gives the best of references as to character; speaks English; will be generally useful; in the country; can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; eight years' City reference from last employer; country preferred. Call or address for two days No. 114 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF many years' practical experience; of sober, neat, industrious habits, willing and obliging; first-class City and country references. Call or address Thomas, private stable, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE country, as coachman, or to help in garden, milk, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—OR AS FARmer and gardener; by a steady, single man of good experience in either capacity, and competent in the general charge of a gentleman's place; good City reference. Address D. C., Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; will be highly recommended. Call on or address James Mc., at present employer's private stable, No. 4 East 54th st., for a few days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman lately landed; he brings best of references as a first-class gardener; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, &c. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CITY OR country; will be found willing and obliging; has three years' first-class reference from his last place; call for two days. Address P. P., No. 22 Lexington av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of Mr. Curley, carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; STYLISH, careful driver; eight years' reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 2 East 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTestant married man; no incumbrance; three years' best City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO understands his business in all its branches; good City reference. Call or address J. C. A., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN GIVE seven years' first-class City references from former and last employer; no objections to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 223 *Times* office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED Frenchman and wife, the man as coachman and groom, the wife as good cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Call for two days, for D. T., at 126 Crosby st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man as coachman and gardener, or farmer, to take full charge; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MIDDLE AGED, as coachman; has a good knowledge of road horses; country preferred; best of reference. Address Riding School, No. 9 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman and groom; has best City reference. Call or address T. S., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—WILLING TO MAKE HIMSELF useful about a gentleman's place; best reference. Address H. R., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

FARM-WORK—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—By an American Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive oxen, &c.; wife care dairy and poultry; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A WORKING MAN; KNOWS HOW to do it; has a small family; reference from his last employer. Address M. G. P., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly the management of hot-house and grapery, the raising of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; understands laying out or improving a place tastefully; has been foreman in the largest gardening establishments in England and Germany, and has best references from all former places. Address W. O. T., Port Chester, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN AGED THIRTY-FIVE years, who can do flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse and graperies; bud, prune, force; lay out walks and drives, grade, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man and wife; no incumbrance; man is a good gardener; can make himself useful about a gentleman's place; wife first-class laundress; unexceptionable references. Call or address R. K., No. 208 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry sts.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in greenhouse, hot and cold vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good references. Address James Bennett, No. 146 East 35th st.

GARDENER.—BY A STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG man, aged thirty, not afraid of work, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its departments; ten years' excellent testimonials. Address M. G., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cultivating of green-house graperies, fruits, vegetable, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting of the same; willing; highest reference can be given. Address Gardener, Box No. 214 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, NO family; is a first-class vegetable, flower and greenhouse gardener; can superintend a farm; wife is willing to help with laundry or house-work; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country. Address R. R., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A COMPEtent man, and to take charge of a gentleman's place; best references. Address W. H., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, TWENTY years old, as assistant gardener; he understands the care of flowers and vegetables; also the care of horses. Call or address T. H., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTant;) long experience; best of reference. Address J. K., No. 466 Pearl st., near Chatham st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—TEMPERATE, reliable, and can furnish excellent Brooklyn and New-York City reference; no incumbrance; a steady, respectable situation is more of an object than high pay; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; City or country. Address James, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM, AND understands the care of horses; can milk and mow, and do plain gardening; good reference. Call at No. 243 West 41st st.

HOSTLER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG MAN, employment of some sort; understands taking care of horses; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 344 East 21st st., Room No. 1.

PORTER, RUNNER, OR COLLECTOR IN A Bank, Banking-house, or Insurance Company.—Has been for seventeen years in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and refers to the officers of said company, also to William H. Guion, Esq., F. L. Talcott, Esq., and others, as to his ability and integrity. Address Owen, Box No. 3,659 Post Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY AN AMERICAN BOY IN SOME business place; speaks a little German. Address A. Wildt, Hunter's Point, Long Island.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and the care of silver; no objection to the country; has the best of City references from his last employer. Address G. J., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, AS WAITER IN a boarding-house; City or country; capable of taking full care of a dining-room; best reference. Address, for three days, R. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, WITH GOOD City references, as a good table waiter and to be useful; he is neat, willing, tidy, and not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at the only Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; some years' City references as a good waiter; sober, trustworthy, and industrious; neat and cleanly in his appearance. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; speaks English; understands his business thoroughly; best City and European references. Address F. P., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; has first-class City and country references; thoroughly understands his duty in all its branches. Address B. C., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MAN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; is thoroughly experienced, and has good references; can be seen at present employer's for two days. Call at No. 379 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter; understands his business perfectly; has City reference from private family; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE—POUR UNE DAME ET jeune demoiselle, une femme de chambre Française; connaissant bien la couture et ayant de bonnes recommandations. S'addresser No. 3 Rue 26th, Est à midi, le Mardi ou Mercredi.

UNE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE, QUI veux revoir sa famille, désire trouver une dame s'apour fair le voyage; elle sait coiffer et se rendre utile. S'adresser Française, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE and HENRY F. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Stockbridge and Henry F. Martin, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of May, A. D., 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THE PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of McCullough's Lead Company, bankrupt, will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 8th day of April, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 60 Duane street, corner of Elm street, in the City of New-York, by David B. McCullough, auctioneer, all the stock of goods, store fixtures, and machinery lately the property of said bankrupt, consisting of lead pipe, shot, reels, kegs, office furniture, &c., &c., and one lead pipe machine, in good order.—New-York, March 16, 1875. JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Thursday, April 22, 1875, at same hour and place.

ap6-law3wTu* JAMES McCULLOUGH, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. OLMSTED HIGGINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DAVID S. DUNCOMB, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN DE RUYTER and ROBERT MACLAY, Executors of the last will and testament of George W. Bull, deceased, plaintiffs, against FANNIE J. LAMBARD, Kate G. Lambard, Abbie (or Abby) W. Lambard, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, Frances D. Johnson, individually, and as Executrix, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, Ralph C. Johnson, individually, and as Executor, &c., of Ralph C. Johnson, deceased, William Baylies Crocker, Benjamin A. G. Fuller, and Orville D. Lambard, as Executors, &c., of Charles A. Lambard, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City of New-York, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 12, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
54 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of February, 1875.

ANDERSON & MAN,
ap20-law6wTu* Pl'ffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—N. HILL FOWLER against JOHN TRENOR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John Trenor: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.

N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, in person.

Dated New-York, Feb 27, 1875.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1875. N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff, in person.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor of the last will and testament of Gertrude Cutting, deceased, plaintiff, against SALMON S. STEVENS, John H. Knoeppel, Peter Whelhan and —— Whelehan, his wife, James Wall, Patrick Wall, Michael Fontcheim, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 51 Wall street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 15, 1875.

MOORE, HAND & BONNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—JAMES E. MARTIN, plaintiff, against HENRY COHEN, Jonas Sonneborn and Helen Sonneborn, his wife, Rudolph Gruhn, William Gruhn, J. Warren Greene, Henry A. Furo, David B. Davidson, Eli B. Getz, Siegmund M. Pevser, Receiver, &c., and Cornelius A. Runkle, Assignee, &c., defendants.—Summons—for relief.—To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 51 William street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 11, 1875. JOHN M. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of March, 1875.

ap20-law6wT* J. M. MARTIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ISAAC J. SISKIND and ROBERT T. HARTMANN, under the firm name and style of SISKIND & HARTMANN, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The said ROBERT T. HARTMANN is alone authorized to liquidate the debts, and to receive all outstanding claims of the late firm.

Dated New-York, April 19 1875.

(Signed,) ISAAC J. SISKIND,
ROBERT T. HARTMANN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARD & RAND, for the purpose of importing and dealing in coffee, and transacting a general commission business.

ANSON W. HARD,
GEO. C. RAND, JR.

No. 111 FRONT ST., New-York, April 20, 1875.

HELP WANTED.

ANGELL'S HOT-AIR ROMAN BATHS, NO. 61 Lexington av., want agreeable, intelligent, industrious American men and women, under 25, for baths and office employment; agreeable, healthy, and profitable.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as laundress, with first-class references as to ability and honesty; wages, $20 and $16; Germans or Austrians preferred. Apply on Monday from 1 to 3 P. M. at No. 36 East 35th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTANT,) AS coachman and assistant gardener, with good recommendations. None others need apply at No. 502 Broadway, third floor, from 10 to 12 o'clock Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as laundress with first-class references as to ability and honesty; wages, $20 and $16. Apply on Tuesday, from 1 to 3, at No. 36 East 35th st.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED MAN, SCOTCH PREferred, as coachman; must understand the care and driving of horses, and be willing to make himself generally useful, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 407 Clinton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO LIVE IN A private family; one who can cut and fit dresses and understands Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machine. Apply at No. 41 East 22d st., from 10 to 1 A. M.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A GERman Protestant cook, washer, and ironer. Apply, with City reference, at No. 255 West 53d st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN; MUST understand cooking thoroughly and be an excellent washer and ironer; family two adults; wages $14. Apply, between 9 and 12, at No. 308 East 15th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID, GERman or Swiss, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making. Apply at No. 10 East 58th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK AND WAITRESS both to wash and iron; must have City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 29th st., on Tuesday, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK MUST BE A YOUNG woman, who understands her business thoroughly. Apply, from 9 to 12, at No. 10 East 17th st.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A DAY OF INTENSE INTEREST IN COURT.

Continued from Fourth Page.

sion that she had given her affections to you from her husband? A.—That was certainly the impression that I derived.

Q.—Well, at that interview in the Fall of 1871 was any one present during the interview besides yourselves? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Was there anything said at that interview about a charge that had been made against you of improper advances? A.—No, Sir; not that I remember.

Q.—Don't you think you would remember it if such was the case? A.—I presume I should.

Q.—Was anything said to her about the charge that she had made in writing, and the retraction of that charge, and the recantation of the retraction? A.—Nothing.

Q.—You did not call her attention to it to have it explained? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not call her attention to the fact that she had told a falsehood? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Or written a falsehood? A.—Not at all.

Q.—No rebuke, no admonition, no word on that subject? A.—No word of admonition, no rebuke, but there was an admonition of Scripture.

BEECHER NEEDED HELP IN HEART AND SPIRIT.

Q.—I read:

"Should God inspire you to restore and rebuild at home, and while doing so to cheer and sustain outside of it another who sorely needs help in heart and spirit, it will prove a life so noble as few are able to live, and in another world the emancipated soul may utter thanks."

Now, Mr. Beecher, who was that other person outside who was to be cheered and consoled? A.—I suppose it was me.

Q.—You suppose it was you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Cannot you go beyond supposition in answering that question? A.—Well, if you ask me whether I recollect that of my own—

Q.—No; I ask you this; I ask you who that person outside was that this lady was to cheer and console? A.—Well, I presume it was me.

Q.—Don't you know it was you? A.—I cannot say that; I do not feel inclined to use so strong language as that, but that is my present impression.

Q.—Do you think there could be anybody outside whom you wished to have cheered by Mrs. Tilton except yourself? A.—Oh, yes; there were plenty of them, but I do not suppose I was thinking of anybody but myself in that phrase.

Q.—Are you not willing to say that you were thinking of yourself? A.—No, I do not like to say that, but I am willing to give you all the advantage of the supposition, which is substantial enough.

Q.—How did you anticipate that she would cheer you, or console you, or sustain you? A.—By well-doing in her own household.

Q.—No other way? A.—Nothing would comfort me more than that.

Q.—Well, let us go on and see whether you expected anything else:

"If it would be a comfort to you now and then to send me a letter of true inwardness, the outcome of your inner life, it would be safe."

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you expect to be cheered and sustained by these letters of true inwardness? A.—Not by letters of true inwardness, but—

Mr. Fullerton—That is an answer.

MR. EVARTS COMES TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Evarts—No, no—

The witness—It is not an answer.

Mr. Evarts—It is not his answer.

Judge Neilson—The witness can explain it, if he desires.

The witness—The letter to which that was an answer—

Mr. Fullerton—No, I do not want that.

The witness—But that is an answer; you cannot have the meaning of that letter without having that to which this is an answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I do not propose to have the answer.

Judge Neilson—He has answered your question, and now proposes to explain, which you will recognize it is proper for him to do.

Mr. Fullerton—If it is proper, I will recognize it, which I do not under the present circumstances; when he says "no," that is a sufficient answer.

Mr. Evarts—The witness is stopped when he is making an answer which is right. The counsel finding enough of the answer to satisfy him has no right to prevent his going on.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not follow that I am wrong to stop the witness in his answer if it is an improper answer.

Judge Neilson—In a formal sense the question is answered, but if the witness, for his own protection or benefit, wishes to explain his answer he has a right to go on.

Mr. Fullerton—But he was going on to do something beside that, which I object to.

Mr. Evarts—You object that he was going on to do something which you assume.

Mr. Fullerton—I assume it because it appeared in his answer as far as he got.

Mr. Evarts—My proposition is that the witness has a right to answer the question and not to be controlled in that answer unless he is giving illegal evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my proposition.

Judge Neilson—Well, you agree then.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, and inasmuch as he was giving illegal evidence I stopped him.

Mr. Evarts—That you assume.

Mr. Fullerton—I know I do assume it.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—Mr. Beecher, do you wish to give an explanation in regard to your answer?

The Witness—All I wished to say was that it is impossible for me to explain those terms unless I am allowed to state what was in my mind in writing those terms.

Judge Neilson—Well, that is a sufficient explanation.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the evil that I was trying to ward off, by any means.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Q.—Well, why did you say that it would be safe for her to do it? A.—Because she had asked me not to let the letters written by her, which related to her inward, private feelings, be seen by Mr. Moulton.

Q.—She requested that of you? A.—She requested that in the letter to which this is an answer.

Q.—I do not ask you that; I do not propose to bring in any other letters. Was there any other reason why you thought it would be safe? A.—It would be safe also because—I was so much away that her letters would be liable to fall into other hands into which confidential communications of this kind, such delicate ones, should not fall; and it was both that her letter would be safe so far as that went, and that its contents would be safe so far as Mr. Moulton was concerned.

Q.—Was there some understanding between you, that some of her letters should be given to Mr. Moulton? A.—She understood that I had given them to him.

Q.—How did she understand that? A.—Because Moulton had talked with her about it.

Q.—How do you understand that? A.—Because he told me; he told me that he had explained to Elizabeth about the letters.

Q.—How did he tell you about it? A.—I do not remember, except the fact that he had explained it to her.

Q.—Can't you give the substance of what he said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I read on:

"It would be safe for I am now at home, here with my sister."

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did that make it any safer? A.—A great deal safer.

Q.—Was your wife away? A.—She was.

Q.—That would not have been so safe? A.—It would have been safe, very safe for her, but she was gone, and if my sister was not there, the letters would be liable to be mislaid, and therefore her letters might fall into hands that ought not to have them.

Q.—Who opened your letters in the absence of yourself and your wife? A.—I opened them.

Q.—In your absence? A.—I think they were not opened. They were taken by the servants, and ought always to be put where they would be safe, but they were not always.

Q.—Your servants had no authority to open letters? A.—No; but they had a habit of misplacing a good many letters and papers.

Q.—Do you recollect where your wife was at this time? A.—What is the date, Sir—Oh, January; she was in Florida.

Q.—Which of your sisters was there? A.—Mrs. Perkins.

Q.—Now, was there any correspondence between you and Mrs. Tilton after this letter was written to which I have just called your attention? A.—I received a letter from her after that; I do not recollect that I wrote to her again.

Q. (Mr Fullerton's attention having been drawn aside.)—I did not understand your answer? A.—I say I received a letter from her, but I do not recollect at the present moment of writing any other myself.

BEECHER'S LETTER OF JANUARY, 1872.

Q.—I call your attention now to exhibit No. 18? A.—Yes; I knew what that is.

Q.—Do you recollect writing that letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—January, 1872, I believe is the date of it? A.—Jan. 20, 1872.

Q.—I will ask you here, Mr. Beecher, how you sent those letters to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not recollect, Sir.

Q.—Have you any recollection on the subject? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—Can you tell me whether you sent them by mail or by private conveyance? A.—I cannot; I recollect sending one by Mr. Moulton, the 7th of February letter; that is, I put them into his hands; but I do not recollect in regard to the others.

Q.—Were you in the habit of sending her letters by mail? A.—Well, I wrote so few that a habit could hardly be predicated about it.

Q.—You state in this letter,

"I shall be in New-Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the theological class on preaching."

How did it happen that you communicated that fact to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I thought she would be interested to know it.

Q.—Did you communicate it to the rest of your congregation by private letters? A.—No.

Q.—You did not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton, was she the only one that you communicated the fact to? A.—I communicated it by word of mouth to a great many.

Q.—Did you write it to any other member of your flock? A.—I do not know but I did, and I not know as I did.

Q.—What made you think that she would be interested to know that you were going to New-Haven? A.—Well, I flatter myself that it would be interesting to almost everybody to know that I was going to deliver a course of lectures.

Q.—So you sat down and wrote that piece of news to a woman whose personal affections you thought you had gained, and created great domestic trouble thereby? A.—In writing that letter about other matters, I mentioned that incidentally with a good many other things.

Q.—Did you not want to account to her for your absence? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Had you not called upon her just prior to that? A.—I had called to see her, but did not see her.

Q.—Did you go by appointment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you went without an appointment? A.—I called without an appointment, as near as I recollect; I do not recollect of any appointment.

Q.—Do you recollect the time of day you called? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do recollect whom you saw when you did call? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect whether or not you had been requested to call? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you recollect whether you went of your own motion? A.—I do not, though I expect I did.

Q.—Don't you recollect whether it was in the day time? A.—I do not, but I presume it was.

Q.—Do you know where Theodore Tilton was when you went? A.—I do not.

Q.—You went to make a call upon her? A.—I went to make a pastoral call upon her.

Q.—Were you not afraid that these pastoral calls would result in some difficulty? A.—I had a fear of that, and therefore I never allowed myself to talk with her on anything but religious topics.

Q.—How did you think that she would be interested to know that your wife took boat for Havana and Florida? You say, "My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday." A.—Well, just at that time that was a matter of interest, and I naturally imparted it to friends.

Q.—How intimate had Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Beecher been prior to the time of writing this letter? A.—I cannot say that they were very intimate, but they were acquaintances.

Q.—Had they exchanged calls once since Dec. 30, 1870? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You do not know? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You do not know of any such calls? A.—I do not know of any.

"Q.—I called on you on Wednesday, but you were out." "My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday." "I called on Wednesday, but you were out."

Did you go to New-Haven? A.—I presume I did, Sir. I went three successive seasons.

Q.—Is that the time you met Theodore Tilton in the cars? A.—January, 1872? No, Sir.

Q.—That was not the time? A.—No, I think not, Sir.

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, you did not permit yourself, you say, to talk with Mrs. Tilton upon anything except religious subjects? A.—Well, that was a general designation. I do not mean absolutely to the exclusion of reference to other topics.

Q.—How many times had you been to see her when such conversations were had? A.—I think I had seen her but three times before writing this letter.

Q.—But three times? A.—I think that was the extent.

Q.—Well, now, before writing this letter, in any of the calls you made was there any allusion to the fact that you had been charged with improper solicitations? A.—Never.

Q.—There had been no explanation between you? A.—Not one particle; there was never an allusion to it.

THE LETTER WRITTEN IN THE FALL OF 1871.

Q.—Let me show you exhibit No. 20. A.—That I recall, I think; yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you write that? A.—I cannot say with any definiteness; I can only give my impression.

Q.—In what year? A.—I should say—I cannot say certainly, but I should say that this was written in the Fall of 1871, but I cannot say certainly, Sir.

Q.—Why do you fix the Fall of 1871 as the probable time of writing that letter? A.—Well, the grounds of it are, I admit, not very stable, and I take them because I cannot get any other, for really I cannot recollect the date of it; this has no date to it; it is a mere bit of paper.

Q.—I ask you how you fix the Fall of 1871 as the probable time of writing that letter? A.—Because I recollect that at that time Florence brought me a note, I think; it was from her mother, who was in trouble about *her* mother, and wanted to see me, and my impression is that I sent back this note, saying, "If you do not see me Friday night, you will next week;" Friday night—that is, my prayer-meeting night.

Q.—MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: If I do not see you to-morrow night I will next Friday, for I will be gone all the fore part of next week. H. W. B.

Do you recollect that that was written in reply to a note brought you by Florence? A.—I would not say positively, but I have the impression that that refers to a scene I recollect of that kind; that is my best explanation.

Q.—Why did you fix upon Friday as the time you would see her? A.—Because that was the time that persons having errands with me were accustomed to see me—on Friday evening, after the prayer-meeting.

Q.—You do not say Friday evening? A.—No, because I did not need to.

Q.—Had you any reason for underscoring Friday? A.—It was the next meeting night: "I shall be gone all the fore part of next week, but I shall be home on Friday;" that would not be understood by you, but it would be by my parishioners; they were in the habit of seeing me on Friday night at the meeting.

Q.—But you do not say Friday *night*? A.—I know I do not.

MRS. MORSE'S LETTER.

Q.—Please look at exhibit No. 40. Do you recollect the receipt of that letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the fact that you received it? A.—I do not recollect the fact that I received it.

D.—Do you recollect what you did with it? A.—No; I do not sir.

Q.—Did you take it to Mr. Moulton? A.—I presume so, if it came from him.

Q.—It certainly did. A.—Then I presume I took it to him.

Q.—What was your object in taking it to him? A.—I had the same object I had in taking all my papers to him, that they might be safe.

Q.—And that is the object you had in giving it to Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the object I had in view, in keeping him informed about the family.

Q.—Did you explain to Mr. Moulton what you understood it meant? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—What is the date of it, Mr. Beecher? A.—October 24.

Q.—What year? A.—No year given, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect the year? A.—I do not, Sir.

Q.—Have you any way of fixing the year? A.—Only suggestively.

Q.—Well, give us that? A.—It was the year in which May Bradshaw was married; but I cannot tell what year that was.

Q.—Was it 1871? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Let us read it, and see if it will bring it to your recollection?

"My dear Son"—

Perhaps you might as well state now why she called you her son? A.—At the wedding which I attended—in the back parlor—Mrs. Morse and I were thrown together, and she was stating to me her trials and troubles, and many others; that she was separated from her children, and her sons were not living with her, and her daughter substantially separated from her; and she was in great trial, and did not have any one to advise with or consult with, and I said to her: "Consult with me as if I was your son, and I will give you all the help I can."

Q.—How much are you her senior? A.—It is a question I never proposed to her, and I never knew how old she was.

Q.—You were her senior? A.—I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Have you no judgment on that subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You think that is the reason she addressed you as "My dear Son?" A.—Yes Sir; she came to me saying she had no son, and no person to consult, and I said, "Consult me."

Q.—Well, perhaps this last sentence will throw some light on the subject:

When I have told darling, I felt if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken? MOTHER.

Any suggestion between you and her to give rise to that expression? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Q.—Did you answer that letter? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Well, I will read another one, and see if that will throw any light upon the subject:

"Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you son?"

Did you ask her to call you son? A.—In no other way than I have stated. It was not for my sake, but for hers.

Q.—But she says in this letter she thinks it strange. Had you asked her to call you son? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you explain any of these things to Moulton when you carried the letter to him? A.—I do not believe I did.

Q.—She says in this letter—

"I will promise that the secret of her life, as she calls it, shall not be mentioned."

Whose life did she refer to there? A.—It is not for me to say, for I do not recollect. It is not my language.

Q.—The language was addressed to you? A.—Yes, Sir; but it was Mrs. Morse to me, about what Mrs. Tilton had said. I am asked to state what I thought about what two women said—

Q.—Didn't you form any opinion of it? A.—I do not think I did. My impression is that I did not read the letter.

Q.—

"My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money was $40 per week, which was for food and all other household expenses, aside from rent, and this was given her by the hands of Annie Tilton every Saturday. She told me he (T.) did not take any meals home, from the fact that she could not get such meals as he liked, to nourish his brain, and so he took his meals at Moulton's."

Now, do you not know what she referred to there in addressing you—I ask you at the time you received that letter, if you did not know what Mrs. Morse referred to in speaking of the secret of Mrs. Tilton's life? A.—I replied to you specifically about that sentence—I do not remember what I have thought about the contents.

Q.—Did you not think it referred to the domestic trouble of that family? A.—I cannot say that.

Q.—Did you not think it referred to the charges of Mr. Tilton against you, the charge of improper solicitation? A.—I do not remember what I thought of it in any way or manner, Sir.

Q.—It was a thing that did not make any impression on your mind? A.—My impression is that I never read the letter through.

Q.—What did you want it kept safe for, why did you take it to Moulton? A.—Mr. Moulton was the depository of all letters which referred directly or indirectly to this case.

Q.—Well, did this refer to this case? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you instinctively know what was in the letter, without reading it— A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So as to come to the conclusion that it did relate to the difficulty, and so took it to Mr. Moulton? A.—A letter from Mrs. Morse would go to Mr. Moulton anyhow, whether I knew the contents or not.

Q.—That is not what I asked you? A.—It is the substance of what you asked.

Q.—No, it is not the substance—if you did not ascertain the contents of that letter by reading it, how did it happen that you took it to Mr. Moulton upon the theory that it related to some difficulty which existed between yourself and Mr. Tilton or between Mrs. Morse and Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Fullerton, you take a letter and glance at it, and see what its contents relate to, and you do not care about going through it, and carry it to another man.

Q.—Is that the way you did it? A.—I presume it is, but I do not recollect.

Q.—Do not you think you looked into it? A.—Just enough to see that it was a complaint about Mr. Tilton and his family.

Q.—Did not you look into it to see that it was enough of—that it referred to the difficulty in the family, speaking of this secret of Mrs. Tilton which was not to be mentioned in her presence if you came to see her? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—Now, did you go in pursuance of that letter? A.—Go where?

Q.—Where the letter asked you to? A.—I do not know that it did ask me to go anywhere.

Q.—Well, I will have to ask you to read this? A.—I beg you to let me read the print; it is very fine type, with very pale ink—very fine writing, I mean. [Referring to the manuscript letter.] [After reading the printed letter.] I do not now see where she asks me to go anywhere; I do not see what your question pertains to.

Q.—Did you go to Mrs. Morse, after the receipt of that letter? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Have you any recollection whether you did or not? A.—I have no recollection.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Morse residing at the time? A.—That I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—Have you no recollection where she was at the time? A.—I have none; no, Sir.

WHEN HE FIRST HEARD OF THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when did you first hear that this scandal had got out? A.—I do not know; I shall have to think that matter out.

Q.—Well, Sir—plenty of time to do it? A.—Do you allude to the fact that there was difficulty between Mr. Tilton's family and mine—and myself?

Q.—I allude to this scandal.

The Court—In any form, Mr. Fullerton; In any of its forms or ramifications? A.—I think the first intimation I had of it was the card of Mrs. Woodhull in May, 1871.

Q.—1871, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you quite sure that was the first? A.—No, Sir; that was the first that comes to me.

Q.—Do you recollect of hearing at any time that Mr. Tilton had told it to any number of persons? A.—The scandal.

Q.—Yes? A.—I do not now recall at this moment any—I heard of his repeating injurious stories of me.

Q.—Now, that is not—? A.—That is what I wanted to know—whether you referred to that or—

Q.—I am referring to this scandal in any of its ramifications? A.—I do not recall now hearing that it had got out in any way till the intimations of the card.

Q.—Do you recollect the letter of Mrs. Morse, to which I called your attention last week, in which she spoke of twelve persons to whom Theodore Tilton had told this story—

Mr. Shearman—No, that is not it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is substantially correct.

Mr. Shearman—It is "persons whom he had told."

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Morse says:

"I know of twelve persons whom he has told, and they in turn have told others."

Mr. Beecher—Told what?

Mr. Fullerton—I am not under examination.

Mr. Beecher—No; but I asked in order to be able to answer your question.

Mr. Fullerton—I mean all that there is there—[in the letter]—you recollect that? A.—Will you allow me to see it?

Q.—Certainly, Sir. [Handing the paper.] A.—I cannot say that I recollect about this letter; I can recollect that there was a time in which the subject of Mr. Tilton's speaking about his family troubles was discussed between Mr. Moulton and myself, but I do not recollect it as associated with this letter, though it may have been so—probably would be.

Q.—How is that? A.—I recollect that Mr. Moulton and I talked about the allegation that Mr. Tilton had disclosed the family difficulties that existed to several persons—many persons.

Q.—And did you understand that when he had disclosed the family relation, he at the same time disclosed that you were the author of the difficulties? A.—I do not recollect about that; of course, there could scarcely be any other understanding than that.

Q.—Did not you take this letter to Mr. Moulton to the end that he might ascertain from Tilton whether the allegation was true that he had told any persons of this? A.—Very likely, though at this moment I do not recall. I presume that was the reason of taking it to him.

Q.—Do not you recollect that after you did take it to him Mr. Moulton sent for Mr. Tilton, and do not you recollect that an interview followed between you three gentlemen? A.—I remember that there was an interview on the subject of whether he had made reports, but partly it was whether he had made reports about what is called the Bowen scandal, and partly whether he had also spoken of the difficulties in his own family as connected with me.

Q.—Now, what took place between you on the latter subject? A.—I do not recall what the result was, except that in general I received from Mr. Moulton an assurance that it was not so.

Q.—Was not Mr. Tilton, after he came there and became one of the three, asked whether he had told the story to any one, and, if so, to whom? A.—Very possibly, but I do not recall it.

Q.—Do not you recollect? A.—I do not recall it.

Q.—Do not you recollect that he denied having told it to twelve persons, and that he went on to state to whom he had told it? A.—I do not recall that: I recollect in general that this was discussed, and Mr. Moulton assured me, either then or afterward, that this story was exaggerated, and also I received from Mr. Tilton a denial of the substantial allegation that he had told it to twelve persons—that is, to many persons.

Q.—My question was, was it not the subject of discussion whether he had not told it to some persons? A.—I do not remember the discussion sufficiently distinctly to say.

Q.—Do not you recollect that he denied having told it, except to Mrs. Bradshaw and to Oliver Johnson? A.—I do not recollect it.

Q.—Do not you recollect their names were used? A.—I do not now recall that I recollect it; I know that I knew of it again—it may have taken place.

THE WOODHULL CARD.

Q.—Then you heard it first in May, 1871, when Mrs. Woodhull first published her card? A.—That I think is the first.

Q.—And where did you first see that card of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—It was published, I think, in THE TIMES—THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Q.—And did you see it in that paper? A.—I saw it or some one read it to me, or stated the substance of it to me; I cannot recall the act of seeing it.

Q.—And how long after the publication of that card was it before you saw Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not know that definitely; it was a short period after.

Q.—Did not you go directly to see him? A.—I do not recollect that I did.

Q.—Did you go to see him? A.—I do not recall it; it is quite likely.

Q.—Did you take any step that you now recall in regard to the publication of that card? A.—No; I took no step. It is quite likely that I had a conference with Mr. Moulton if anything should be done, but I do not recall the conference.

Q.—Do not you recollect that you had an interview with Mr. Moulton, and that it was agreed that Mrs. Woodhull should be seen in regard to it? A.—No, I do not recall it.

Q.—Do not you recollect that it was thought advisable that her threatened publication should be averted, if it could be accomplished in any way? A.—I do not recall it, Sir.

Q.—Well, when did you first learn that Mr. Tilton had seen Mrs. Woodhull? A.—It was when he told me within a few days, or a day it may be, or a few days at any rate, of the interview—he described it to me.

Q.—Where were you when he described it to you? A.—That I forget, but I presume it was at Mr. Moulton's house; I do not remember.

Q.—Did he not tell you in substance that he had that interview with Mrs. Woodhull for the purpose of establishing friendly relations, so as to avert that blow which she threatened to strike? A.—He said he meant, as I recall it, to bring to bear upon her an influence which would restrain her meddling with the domestic troubles of his family.

Q.—And did you not approve of that? A.—Yes, in the light I then had, I thought it was not an improper thing to do.

Q.—Did not you thank him for his interference? A.—Possibly I might; I do not remember that I did.

Q.—Did he at that time disclose to you his plans—how that kindly influence was to be brought about? A.—I understood that it was to be brought about by the exercise of his personal influence upon Mrs. Woodhull, and by stating to her that she had no right to attack a fellow-laborer in the same field with herself.

Q.—Did you understand from him that his influence was to be exerted in the way of argument? A.—Both, but far more than that; it was to be personal influence.

Q.—Yes? A.—As distinguished from argument.

Q.—Did not he tell you that he would go to her house to see her? A.—I do not recollect that he did.

Q.—Will you state that he did not? A.—No.

Q.—Will you state that he did not disclose to you his intention to go the house to see Mrs. Woodhull, for the purpose of exerting that influence, and getting that control over her necessary to prevent the publication of the scandal, and do not you recollect that you approved of it? A.—No, Sir; I never approved of any such thing.

Q.—You did not approve of any such thing? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect approving of any steps; they were announced to me after they were taken.

Q.—I am speaking of what he said to you before he went away? A.—Nothing that I recall was said to me before he went to see Mrs. Woodhull; the first knowledge that I had of his seeing her was the historic account that he gave me of his going there.

Q.—I ask the question again—did not he, before he went, say that he was going, and make known to you the object of his going? A.—No, Sir, I do not recall anything of the kind.

Q.—You say that you do not recall that he said anything of the kind—do you mean to say positively that he did not? A.—I do not believe that it took place between me and him.

Q.—That is not an answer to my question? A.—According to the best of my recollection, it did not take place.

Q.—Is that all you can say? A.—That is all I can say.

Q.—You cannot positively deny it? A.—According to the best of my recollection, nothing was said to me before his going to see her.

Q.—You cannot deny positively that he did say to you that he was going? A.—That is as far as I feel that I can go.

Q.—You have no positive recollection that it did not take place? A.—No; I do not know that I have.

Q.—Very well! A.—But I have a very positive feeling that it did not.

Q.—But not positive enough to swear to it? A.—No, I would not like to swear to it.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Tilton after that interview in regard to that scandal? A.—That interview with whom?

Mr. Fullerton (alluding to the tolling of the fire bell)—If your Honor please, I have not strength enough to attend to the bell and the witness both?

Mr. Beecher (after a pause)—I asked you which interview—whether the interview of Mr. Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull, or Mr. Tilton with me.

Q.—Mr. Tilton with you? A.—I do not recollect when my next interview was.

WHEN HE NEXT HEARD OF THE SCANDAL.

Q.—When did you next hear of the scandal after the publication of Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I do not know, Sir; I am speaking now at a venture a little; my impression is that it was not till the Fall; the scandal, you mean, as a public thing.

Q.—Yes? A.—I think it was in the fall of 1872—the publication of it.

Q.—Now, intermediate to the card of Mrs. Woodhull and the publication in the Fall of 1872, did you hear positively that it had got out? A.—That there was a difficulty between me and Mr. Tilton I heard had got out.

Q.—And from whom did you hear that? A.—I cannot say positively, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did you hear the difficulty was that had got out? A.—That I cannot say; merely that there was talk about it—that there were rumors about it.

Q.—Can you not state what the difficulty was as you heard it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you ever hear of the difficulty before the publication of it in the Fall of 1872 by Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Never in any detail.

Q.—Well, in general, did you hear it from any quarter? A.—Only that there was difficulty—that is all, Sir.

Q.—Had you never heard that Mr. Tilton had charged you with the commission of this offense? A.—No, not that I recall.

THE LETTER FROM HIS NEPHEW.

Q.—Do you recollect of receiving a letter from a nephew of yours, Mr. V. B. Perkins? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you recollect when that was? A.—No, Sir; but I can tell you by my memorandum.

Q.—Just look and see, please. A.—I do not just find it. [After having looked.] I have got it down here somewhere.

Mr. Beach—This letter has been put in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Has it?

Mr. Shearman—It is E 46.

Mr. Beach—What is the date of it?

Mr. Shearman—Feb. 13, 1871.

Mr. Beecher—February, 1871—I have got too far along [in the book.]

Mr. Fullerton—Look at exhibit No. 46, and say whether that is the letter which you received from your nephew. A.—I presume it is; this is his handwriting.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 47, and see whether it is your reply to it. A.—This is my handwriting, yes, Sir; this, I think, Sir, is the first draft of the letter—Feb. 23, 1871.

Q.—How? A.—I think this is the first draft of the letter.

Q.—In reply to your nephew's? A.—In reply to my nephew's.

Q.—Well, now, are you not enabled to say that you heard of this scandal in 1871 in any way? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Let me read a clause from your nephew's letter. A.—I do not recall the letter.

Q.—[Reading:]

"Tilton has been justifying or excusing his recent intrigues with women by alleging that you have been detected in like adulteries, the same having been hushed up out of consideration for the parties."

A.—Yes; referring to the Bowen scandals.

Q.—Did you understand that it referred to the Bowen scandals? A.—Unquestionably; the letter will show it.

Q.—I do not understand that it does show it. [Reading again:]

"By alleging that you have been guilty of the like adulteries."

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Bowen's had been hushed up? A.—They had, certainly.

Q.—How had they been hushed up? A.—They had been; so far as Mr. Tilton was concerned, he had ceased to believe them, and there was no publication of them directly by Mr. Bowen, except by being whispered in his ear; they had never gone into the newspapers, nor, that I know of, into the common air; they had worked around in the channels—various channels—of which I am ignorant, and by which newsmen get hold of facts.

Q.—How had they been hushed up? A.—They had been dropped.

Q.—How? A.—I did not say how.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Beecher did not say they were—

Mr. Fullerton—He is saying now.

Mr. Evarts—Perkins said it.

Mr. Beecher—I am saying now that I do not know how they were hushed up.

Mr. Fullerton—You did not regard this, then, as a reference at all to the charge against you by Mr. Tilton? A.—Not as I recall it.

Q.—Well, let us see you reply. [Reading:]

"FEB. 3, 1871.

Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me"—

A.—Please read on.

Q.—

"Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me—and I know the substance of it—he has withdrawn."

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, prior to that, Mr. Tilton had charged you with improper relations to his wife? A.—That was not the subject between Mr. Tilton and me.

Q.—Will you please answer my question?

Mr. Evarts—You ought to read the whole sentence:

"And frankly confessed that he had been misled by the statements of one who, when confronted, backed down from his charges."

Mr. Fullerton—I know what the sentence was.

Mr. Evarts—Why not let us have it, then?

Mr. Fullerton—I will give you a good many more than you want to have.

Mr. Evarts—No, you cannot.

Mr. Fullerton—We will see.

Mr. Evarts—It is impossible.

Mr. Fullerton—I am going to ask questions in regard to this in detail.

Mr. Evarts—I propose that when the witness is asked concerning a written letter that a sentence shall not be put to him as if it were a whole one, when it was not.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not; I read the whole one.

The Court—Frame your question.

Mr. Fullerton—I will frame it.

The Court—Frame it, and let us see.

HAD NOT TILTON CHARGED HIM WITH IMPROPER ADVANCES PRIOR TO FEBURARY, 1871?

Mr. Fullerton—I ask the question again:

"Whatever Mr. Tilton formerly said against me—and I know the substance of it—he has withdrawn."

I ask you whether prior to the date of this letter he had not charged you with improper relations with his wife? A.—Mr. Fullerton, I cannot answer the truth without making a statement besides yes and no.

Q.—Can you tell me whether his charge was made prior to February, 1871? A.—You are asking me for the interpretation of the letter.

Q.—I am not asking you for any interpretation at all. A.—It is an interpretation you ask.

Q.—It is not. I ask you whether prior to February, 1871, Mr. Tilton had not made a charge against you of improper advances toward his wife? A.—He had never made such a charge against me.

Q.—Did he charge you with making improper proposals to his wife? A.—He never made such a charge to me; he read, in my hearing, what purported to be a copy of a charge made by his wife.

Q.—We will settle that question now. I will read from your direct examination. You state in your direct examination that Mr. Tilton said that

"In consequence of the differences which had sprung up by reason of my conduct his family had well-nigh been destroyed; that I had suffered my wife and his mother-in-law to conspire for the separation of the family; that I had corrupted Elizabeth, teaching her to lie, to deceive him, and to hide under fair appearances her friendship for me; that he had married her as one of the simplest and purest women that he ever knew, but that under my influence she had become deceitful and untrustworthy. He said that I had tied the knot in the sanctuary of God, in which they were to be tied together in an inseparable love, but had also reached out my hand to untie that knot, and to loose them one from the other. He then went on to say that not only had I done this, but that I had made overtures to her of an improper character."

Now, did he not charge you with improper overtures to her? A.—Will you read the whole of it, if you please?

Q.—"Again I expressed some surprise, probably by my attitude; I do not recollect that I spoke, and he drew from his pocket a strip of paper, and read to me what purported to be a statement of his wife to him to the effect that Mr. Beecher had solicited her to become his wife to all the intents and purposes which were signified by that term."

Q.—Now, did he not charge you with improper advances? A.—Strictly speaking, he did not.

Q.—I do not want anything but "strictly speaking." I want you, strictly speaking, to answer the question that I put to you: Did he not charge you there with improper advances? A.—I do not consider that he did, strictly and literally speaking.

Q.—Did you give the evidence that I have just read? A.—I presume that I did; I have not read it since.

Q.—Is it true, as I read it? A.—I presume that it is true in the sense in which I meant it.

Q.—Did you not understand yourself as saying, in that evidence, that he made the charge first, and then ratified it by producing the certificate of his wife? A.—If I used the word—

Q.—Did you understand yourself as saying that? A.—Please repeat the question.

Q.—Did you understand yourself as saying, on your direct examination, that Mr. Tilton made the charge of improper overtures to his wife, and then produced the certificate of his wife in substantiation of the charge? A.—I did not intend to be so understood.

Q.—You did not? Then let it stand there. Let me read to you, and see whether you ever said this at any other time:

"He then declared that I had injured him in his family relations; that I had joined with his mother-in-law in producing discord in his house; had advised a separation; had alienated his wife's affections from him, and had led her to love me more than any living being; had corrupted her moral nature, and had taught her to be insincere, lying, hypocritical; and ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her."

A.—It is very likely that I said so.

Q.—In saying that did you refer to the same interview between you and Mr. Tilton, on the 30th December? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you now mean to say that Mr. Tilton did not, on the 30th December, 1870, charge you with having made wicked proposals to his wife? A.—I mean to state—

Q.—Do you mean to state that that did not take place? A.—I mean to state that he charged me, according to my present recollection, with—

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, I do not want that.

Judge Neilson—The only way is to let the witness answer, and if the answer is not proper we can strike it, or a part of it, out.

Mr. Fullerton—I have asked him if he now meant to say that Mr. Tilton did or did not make that charge against him on the 30th December, 1870. He either means it or he does not mean it, and he can tell us by a simple answer.

Judge Neilson—He might mean it in one sense and not mean it in another sense. I think that we must take the answer.

Mr. Beach—We asked him if he did not mean a specific thing, and whether a certain specific thing did not occur upon that occasion; and he begins to answer by saying I do not mean this or that. That is not an answer to the question. By giving a different sense or a different meaning to the act is not answering the specific question whether or not he meant the particular thing embodied in the question. I submit that upon a cross-examination, we are not bound to accept answers of that character.

Judge Neilson—The witness, of course, ought to answer as directly as he possibly can.

Mr. Fullerton—If he did not mean it he can say so.

Mr. Evarts—If he did mean it he can say so. If he did mean what he is now going to say, then he can say that. That the gentlemen deny. They think that counsel have a right to catch the witness between a "yes" and a "no," when neither of them is telling the exact truth.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not know what your object may be in cross-examining a witness; that is not my object now. I know that, without any aid from the counsel upon the other side, Mr. Beecher can state whether he meant a certain thing or not by what he said.

Mr. Evarts—He can if you will let him.

Mr. Fullerton—I will let him. I cannot stop his mouth, and he is not the only one that I do not succeed in stopping. Your Honor will perceive that Mr. Beecher may say that he was charged by Mr. Tilton with improper advances on the night of the 30th of December, 1870, or that he was not so charged, in his judgment. I do not want any oration about it. I wish to know simply the operation of his own mind—the judgment that he formed in regard to that interview. That is certainly a very simple question.

Judge Neilson—Was what you read just now from the direct examination?

Mr. Fullerton—What I read first was from the direct examination. What I read in the second place was what Mr. Beecher said upon another occasion.

Judge Neilson—Repeat the question; and, Mr. Beecher, give us the most direct answer that you can.

Mr. Beach—The question was: Do you now mean to say that on the night of the 30th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton did not charge you with having made wicked proposals to his wife.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor is aware that the whole inquiry has been upon the point whether or not the husband made the charge, as distinct from making the charge that the wife had communicated to him.

Judge Neilson—Suppose the witness should answer that Mr. Tilton did make that charge; it would be legitimate re-direct examination to inquire on what he alleged that the charge was founded; and then it would appear that it was upon his wife's statement.

Mr. Beach—This difficulty arises from the volunteered declaration of the witness that Mr. Tilton did not charge him with making improper proposals to his wife.

Mr. Evarts—Excepting through his wife's charges.

Mr. Beach—Not excepting through his wife, but that he read a paper or statement of his wife, making that imputation. We have read what he stated on the direct examination, and what he stated on another occasion, wherein he explicitly declares that Tilton did make those charges; and we now ask him, for the purpose of enabling him to rectify the form of the declaration which he has made, whether he meant to say that Mr. Tilton did not, upon that occasion, make that accusation. We do not ask him what he then meant to say, but we ask him whether he meant to say that.

Judge Neilson—Give us the best answer you can, Mr. Beecher.

The Witness—From my present point of view I do not regard Mr. Tilton as having made that charge personally. He charged me with—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Did you say this?

"He ended by charging that I had made wicked proposals to her. Until he had reached this I had listened with some contempt, under the impression that he was attempting to bully me; but with that last charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a confession made to him by his wife, of her love to me, and that I had made proposals to her of an impure nature."

Do you recollect that? A.—I think it very likely those were my words.

Q.—Now, preceding the confession of his wife and the production of the certificate of his wife, did he not charge you with having made improper proposals to his wife? A.—No; I do not think that he did.

Judge Neilson—The inquiry is whether he said anything on that subject.

Mr. Beecher—I can tell very plainly what the whole statement was, but I am not allowed to do that. It is a very simple matter, in my view, but of course I must defer to the better judgment of the counsel.

By Mr. Fullerton—After having charged you with having made improper proposals, did he produce a paper purporting to be a certified statement of a previous confession made to him by his wife? A.—Do you ask me that?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think not.

Q.—This statement, then, is not true? A.—I think that it is inaccurate.

Q.—And your direct testimony is inaccurate upon that subject? A.—If it contradicts what I now state, it needs correction.

It being 4 o'clock, the court then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 19, 1875.

COFFEE—Rio has been held firmly, but has been inactive in the local market. The week's receipts of Rio here have been 20,964 bags; sales, 28,975 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 33,349 bags; at Baltimore, 23,971 bags; at Mobile, 3,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 4,505 bags; and at Galveston, 3,000 bags. At Baltimore sales have been made of 4,000 bags Rio, by the Newlight, on private terms; other kinds in demand and held quite confidently. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, at 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17¾c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18¾c.@21c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16¾c.@17¼c., ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has attracted less attention for early delivery, and has been quoted rather weak as to price, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 584 bales, (of which 524 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 280 bales to shippers, 39 bales to spinners, and 265 bales to speculators.... The movements for forward delivery have been to a fair extent, opening a shade stronger, influenced by the reports of light receipts at the ports, and of frost at the South; but subsequently receding, under a renewed pressure to sell, and closing dull at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, of which 4,200 bales were on Saturday evening and 18,700 bales to-day, with 2,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16⅛c.; May, 16⅛c.@16 13-32c.; June, 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; July, 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c.; August, 17 3-32c.; September, 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; October, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; November, 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; December, 16 5-32c.@16 7-32c.; January at 16⅜c.@16 7-16c., ⅌ ℔., which figures show a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ ℔. from the final quotations of Saturday.... The receipts at this port to-day were 5,181 bales, of which 391 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 5,863 bales, against 9,891 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 8,762 bales, against 15,106 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,268,669 bales, against 3,520,467 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 7,185 bales; to the Continent, 2,231 bales. Stock in New-York, 190,700 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 540,108 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14	14
Good Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Middling Fair	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour, at generally drooping rates. Shipping Extras have been rather more sought after at the current figures. Most other kinds have been comparatively quiet. The home-trade inquiry has been confined to urgent wants. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 25@$4 60; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 45, chiefly at $5 20@$5 32½; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 45@$5 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40; very good to very fancy do., $5 40@$5 90; poor to very good round hoop Ohio at $5@$5 40; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 90; Western Trade and Family Extra Wheat stock at $5 25@$6 65; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 35@$6 65; Western White do., Extras, $5 50@$7 50; St. Louis Extra, $5 35@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $5 40@$6 65; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part State and City Mill Extras, within our range.... Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour neglected and nominal.... Rye Flour has been salable and firm; offerings quite moderate. We quote the range from $4 25@$5 35 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 370 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls.... Corn-meal, in sacks, has been selling in lots at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔.... Oat-meal has been inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been further depressed by more liberal offerings of stock, and values have been again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, without leading to anything like a free movement, the export demand having been on a restricted scale. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after, mostly for shipment, but prices have been quoted easier, especially on Red and Amber, which have been offered with more urgency. White Western most wanted. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 28½ for poor to strictly prime No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25 for prime Milwaukee, in store, and $1 27@$1 28 for Minnesota, car stock; $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 21@$1 21½ for car stock; $1 17½@$1 20 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 16@$1 19 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 18@$1 18½ for car stock; $1 15@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 19 for very good Minnesota Spring, in store; $1 32@$1 41 for poor to very choice White Western; $1 30@$1 32 for Amber do., in store and afloat; $1 25@$1 30 for poor to choice Red do.; $1 32 for Amber Genesee, afloat, ⅌ bushel; also 48,000 bushels White Western, to arrive, on private terms.... New Corn has been rather more active, and quoted about steady for prime stock, which has been in fair demand for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 131,000 bushels (in good part in store) at 89c.@91½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 90½c.@91c. for stock afloat, and 89½c. for prime in store, (at which latter rate a purchase of 36,000 bushels was made for export;) 91c.@92c. for new Yellow Western, and 89½c.@91c. for new White Western, in store and afloat.... Old Mixed Western Corn, in store, quoted at 91c. bid.... Rye wanted: State quoted at $1 08@$1 10; Canada, in bond, nominally $1 ⅌ bushel.... Barley in more demand, and strictly prime Canada West quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels fair to strictly prime Canada West at $1 45@$1 50, and 2,300 bushels French at $1 50 ⅌ bushel.... Barley-malt has been very quiet at about previous quotations, which are more or less nominal, in the absence of important dealings. Canada West quoted at $1 55@$1 65, cash and time; new Western at $1 45; old Western at $1 25@$1 30; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50, and two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel.... Canada Peas scarce and wanted; quoted firm at $1 15, in bond, for stock to arrive.... Oats have been in moderate request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,000 bushels at 74c.@76c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 75c. for stock afloat, with 75c. bid, and up to 76c. asked for prime Chicago, afloat; 74c. for Chicago, to arrive; 76c.@77½c. for White Western, mostly at 75½c. for ordinary, afloat, and 76c. for White State, from track.... Feed has been in moderate demand, and quoted at from $24@$29 ⅌ ton, with very choice Sharps as high as $31.... Bale Hay has been in comparatively limited request, especially on local trade account, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been in slack demand, within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.... The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 1,222,311 bushels Wheat, 1,897,778 bushels Corn, 24,638 bushels Rye, 50,730 bushels Barley, 210,320 bushels Malt, 778 bushels Peas, and 665,231 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 4,071,845 bushels, as against 5,466,870 bushels last Monday, and 1,617,588 bushels this date last year.

MOLASSES—Supplies of foreign product of all grades in first hands are very limited, and holders insist on very full rates for the few unmarketed invoices now here, which circumstances impede dealings. Refiners' wants are partially provided for through direct importations, but a fair inquiry is noted from this source, though the bids are under the views of sellers. A cargo of 630 hhds. and 53 tcs. Matanzas, just arrived, has been imported by refiners. Another of 631 hhds. and 60 tcs. Cardenas, of recent receipt, has not been reported as marketed. Grocery grades are also wanted for prompt distribution at ruling figures. New-Orleans is in quite moderate request, yet held with confidence.... We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 44c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 43c.@43½c. for 50 test; do. Centrifugal, (nominal,) 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 50c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 70c.@75c. for very good to choice.... Syrups have been meeting with a ready sale as offered, and have been quoted steady, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at 42c.@52c. ⅌ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been in fair request on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., and 36c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, since our last, but without material change as to values. We quote the range from $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 400 bbls. Strained at $2 10, and 400 bbls. do., small pks., at $2 22½@$2 25 ⅌ 280 ℔.... Tar has been very moderately sought after, within the range of $2 12½@$2 37½.... City Pitch, $2 25, delivered.... Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at 38c. for merchantable, with sales of 195 bbls.; also 75 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 39c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after, but at somewhat irregular prices. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c.@6⅞c. on sales of 8,000 bbls. for early delivery.... Refined, here, at 13⅞c.@14c. for prompt delivery.... At Philadelphia, quoted at 13⅞c.@14c.; and at Baltimore, at 14c.... Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c.... City Naphtha at 9¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been quoted decidedly lower, with a moderately active demand noted for forward delivery, and sales reported of 1,500 bbls., May options, at $22 20@$22 40, closing at $22 20; 1,000 bbls., June, at $22 37½@$22 40, closing at $22 37½, and 3,500 bbls., July, at $22 50@$22 75, closing at $22 50. For early delivery, business has been very light, on the basis of $22 87½ for new Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $16 50@$17 50 for Extra Prime ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been more sought after, and quoted up to 10¼c.@10⅜c. for City.... Cut-meats have been in more request, and somewhat steadier in price, with sales reported of 11,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11 ℔., at 11½c.; 55 bxs. do., 11@12 ℔., at 11⅝c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,650 Pickled Hams at 12½c.@12⅝c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 11c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@14½c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 9c.; Western Pickled Hams in tcs., at 12½c.@13c.; Western Dry-salted Short Cut Hams, in bxs., at 11¾c.@12¼c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 13c. ⅌ ℔.... Bacon steady on sales of 367 bxs. Short Clear at 12⅜c. Western Long Clear quoted at 12¼c. Of City Long Clear 70 bxs. sold, in lots, at 12⅝c. ⅌ ℔.... Lard has been offered less freely and quoted firmer; in the instance of Western Steam. ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. higher, with a good demand noted. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 50 tcs. choice Western Steam, at 16c., with prime quoted at 15⅞c.@15 15-16c.: 210 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 14c.; 150 tcs. Refined, for South America, at 16¼c.; 400 tcs. do., for the West Indies, on private terms. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam 1,500 tcs. May options, at 15 13-16c.@15⅞c.; 2,500 tcs., June, at 15 15-16c.@16 1-16c., closing at the latter rate; 250 tcs. July, at 16⅛c., closing with this price bid.... Beef has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing inquiry; 190 bbls. sold in lots within our range. We quote at $10@$10 50 for plain Mess, $11@$11 50 for Extra do., and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl.... Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce.... Beef Hams very dull at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice.... Butter shows no improvement as to values, the demand being very moderate and the supply of most kinds ample. The finest makes of new State are wanted for local use, and held with most confidence not being plenty. New Western is not in favor, as the current arrivals are generally of undesirable qualities, and are difficult to place. Old Butter (of other than the choicest makes of State, suited to local trade requirements), is offering with more urgency at easier and irregular figures, without leading to much activity. Fair to good old Western product is selling moderately, in good part to bakers, within the low range of 13c.@15c. ⅌ ℔. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 22c.@30c. for fair to fancy; new Western, at 16c.@23c. for fair to very choice ⅌ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails at from 15c.@26c. for ordinary to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@18c. for poor to choice old Western.... Cheese has been moderately sought after for home use and shipment at generally steady rates. We quote: Old State Factory quoted at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 16½c. for good to fancy; old State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; old Western, 5c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔. And new Cheese at 12c.@16c. for State Factory, the latter rate for very choice.... Eggs have been in more request, within the range of 18c.@20c. for fair to choice.

SUGARS—Raw have been held above the views of buyers, generally at 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for fair to good Refining, at which figures refiners have been unwilling to operate. The dealings have been consequently light. Sales, 8,000 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c., and 19 bbls. and 112 bags San Domingo at 7½c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair Refining Cuba firm at 8 1-16c.; good do., 8 5-16c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.@8 7-16c., with holders claiming 1-16c. ⅌ ℔. more; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅜c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c. Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been moderately active, with Crushed quoted steady at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at $1 14, but has been held generally at $1 15, ⅌ gallon. No important dealings reported.

FREIGHTS—Less animation has been noted in the way of berth Freights. Grain and Provision room has been in fair demand, mostly for British ports, but the bids have not been generally satisfactory to ship-owners; hence negotiations have been making rather slow progress. Accommodation for Cotton has been less urgently sought after. In the chartering line business has been comparatively quiet, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade in most request.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been by sail, 50 bbls. Tallow at 20s. ⅌ ton; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ 280 ℔.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms quoted at 6d.@6½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,250 tcs. Lard, mostly at 27s. 6d.; 2,100 bxs. Bacon (part through freight) at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 5,200 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ⅌ ton; and 300 bbls. Apples, part at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Also, an American bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl. And an American bark, 800 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at market rates.... For London, by sail, 350 bbls. Resin at 2s. 1½d. ⅌ 280 ℔.; 2,000 bbls. Flour (rumored) on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ⅌ bushel.... For a port in Bristol Channel direct, a bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 4s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl.... For the United Kingdom direct, a British barkentine, 198 tons, with Oil-cake, in bags,) from Philadelphia, at 23s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and a British bark, 740 tons, hence with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. ⅌ bbl.... For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 700 tons, (now at Boston,) with Resawed Lumber from Doboy at 110s., or, if direct, at 105s.... For Cork and orders Grain tonnage was very dull in the local market, quoted nominally at 5s.@5s. 3d., but was in more demand for Philadelphia and Baltimore loading at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. A British steam-ship, 1,329 tons, hence, with 6,250 quarters Wheat, on foreign charter.... For Nantes, a French barkentine, 263 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Bremen, a German bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s.; a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. do., at 4s. ⅌ bbl.... For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels grain, on private terms, quoted at 6d. ⅌ bushel; 450 pks. Provisions on private terms; with Cotton-room quoted at ½c. ⅌ ℔.... For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 140 tons, and two schooners, 143 and 128 tons, reported at $1,550, $1,500, and $1,350.... For Porto Rico and back north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat lower and in fair demand, but unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 04¾@$1 05; No. 2 Spring, 99¾c., spot; $1 01¼, May; $1 03¼, June; $1 04½, July; No. 3 Spring, 94c.@95¼c. Corn dull, declining, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 70c., spot; 73⅞c. bid May or June; Rejected, 69c. Oats lower and in fair demand; No. 2 spot nominal; 59⅞c. bid May; 60½c. June. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Pork opened dull, but closed active and firmer at $22@$22 10, spot; $21 90, May; $22 15, June. Lard steady at $15 50, spot or May; $15 67½@$15 70 June. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 12c.; Short Clear Middles, 12¼c. Whisky in good demand at $1 12. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat firmer at $1 01½, May, $1 03½ June. Corn, 74½c., May or June. Oats, 60½c., May. Pork and Lard firmer and unchanged. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—Receipts—8,900 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,250 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. In store and afloat—474,448 bushels Wheat, 45,997 bushels Corn, 4,964 bushels Oats, 32,496 bushels Barley, 3,262 bushels Peas, 35,773 bushels Malt. Flour quiet and steady; 600 bbls. sold at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring; $5 75@$6 50 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White; $5 35 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat—Spring heavy, unsettled, neglected. Corn quiet and firm; sales 5,000 bushels new, in store, at 83c.; three cars on track at 83c. Oats quiet, asking 70c for Canada, in store. Rye nominal; none here. Barley scarce; only Canada on market; nominally quoted at $1 30@$1 35. Seeds in good demand and firm; sales, 1,000 bushels at $2 60@$3 for Timothy; $8 for medium Clover; $9 for large Clover. Pork steady at $22 75 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominal.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; Red, $1 05; Amber and White, $1 10. Corn firm at 73c.@75c. Oats firm at 68c.@70c. Rye in fair demand and firm at $1 20. Provisions firm; advancing tendency. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13¾c.@14c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15¼c.@15½c.; Tierce, 15¾c.@16c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 12. Bagging firm at 13c.@13½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35c. Resin nominally unchanged; Strained, $1 70. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 65; Yellow Dip, $2 55; Virgin, $4 30. Tar steady at $1 50.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,977 bales; gross, 2,170 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,309 bales; coastwise, 828 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock 153,434 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, April 19, were numerous, as will be seen from a review of the business transacted, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son at public auction disposed of up-town East-side buildings and lots as follows: Two full lots on First avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-first street, for $8,300, to John H. Borgstede; three full lots on First avenue, west side, 76.8 feet south of Eighty-first street, sold for $5,820, to L. J. White; three full lots on East Eighty-first street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $5,620 to same buyer; two full lots on Avenue A, south-east corner of Eighty-first street, sold for $5,400 to Mr. Borgstede; two full lots on Avenue A, adjoining, sold for $3,475 to Jacob Barkman; and one full lot on East Eighty-first street, south side, in rear of above, sold for $1,025 to H. S. Brown; seventeen lots on Eighty-first street, and four lots on Avenue B, south-west corner of Eighty-first street, billed for sale, were withdrawn, the prices realized for those sold being so low. The same firm also sold, under Supreme Court foreclosure order, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, one three-story brick house with lot, 18.2 by about 63, (rear line 24.8 feet,) on Water street, north-west corner of Dover street, for $5,500, to J. S. Cruger, for the plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick-front store and dwelling, with lot, 18.1 by about 54, No. 137 Cedar street, north side, 89.10 feet east of Washington street, for $8,100, to Jacob Weeks. The same firm also sold the following lots located in the two new wards of the City: Plot of ten lots, together in size 205 by 176 by 189 by 125.6, on the Kingsbridge road, south-west corner of Jefferson avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, sold for $1,040 in the total, to R. E. Mount plaintiff. Four lots, each 25 by 125, on River avenue, east side 400 feet north of James street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, sold for $500 each to same buyer, and three lots, together in size 83 by 106 by 66 by 100, on Locust avenue, east side, 75 feet south of Ryer place, West Farms, sold for $310 each to Lewis M. Levy.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold twelve full lots, with the same number of gores in rear, together forming a plot in size 256.10 by 101.8 by 256.10 by 119.11 by 82.5, on West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $18,225 in the aggregate. The property was purchased by Benjamin H. Adams and Francis Barber, plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit. The plot was sold by the lot, with gores attached, and the prices ranged from $1,050 to $2,850 per parcel, but the above is the amount realized entire.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under two Supreme Court foreclosure decrees, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the following property: One three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fifth street, north side, 165 feet west of Lexington avenue, sold for $15,300 to John D. Walsh; one three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 125 feet east of Ninth avenue, sold for $7,250 to Mrs. Louisa Stadtmiller. The lease has fourteen years to run with renewal, the present ground rent being $260 per annum.

Richard V. Harnett, also under two foreclosure decrees, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, disposed of two houses and lots, viz.: one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, south side, 75 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $9,000, and one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 295 feet east of Third avenue, sold for $7,500. Isaac Mehrback, second mortgagee, bought both pieces of property.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., under a Superior Court foreclosure order, William Blakie, Esq., Referee, sold a small frame house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 375 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $3,900 to John Mackey, a party in interest.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by Peter F. Meyer, of a house and lot, on East Sixtieth street, west of Third avenue, adjourned to the 29th inst., and sale by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot, on East One Hundred and Eighth street, east of Twelfth avenue, adjourned to May 3.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Public sales for to-day, all but the last noted taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the very valuable property on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Nineteenth street, known as Dr. Hall's Presbyterian Church, embracing a plot of land, 84 by 150, with the elegant stone church thereon. The location for business or other purposes is one of the best in the City, and the proposed auction should attract widespread attention, as it is but seldom that so desirable a piece of real estate is offered for sale in the public market. Also, Trustees' sale of the valuable plot of land, 40.5 by about 162 feet, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-first street, and the equally valuable plot, 40.5 by 170, on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-second street, both plots extending through to Seventh avenue. Also, public auction sale of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by 92, No. 113 West Twentieth street, north side, 160 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Trustees' sale of one three-story brick house, with lot 21.2 by 75, No. 56 Harrison street, north side, 75.3 feet east of West street, and two two-story and attic brick-front houses, with lots each 20 by 75, Nos. 54 and 52 Harrison street, adjoining above. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 87, No. 193 Henry street, north side, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 388.9 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fifth street, north side, 200 feet west of First avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot, 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-first street, north side, 265 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., on the premises at 12 M., public auction sale of the handsome four-story and basement brown-stone front house, 20 by 55, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 1,798 Madison avenue, near Eighty-third street.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, APRIL 19.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, Water st., n. w. corner of Dover st., lot 18.2x64.7x24.8x62.4	$5,500
1 lot, 1st av., s. e. corner of 81st st., 25.8x106.6	5,300
1 lot, 1st av., e. s., adjoining above, 25.6x106.6	3,000
3 lots, 1st av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 81st st., each 20.6x100, $1,940 each	5,820
3 lots, East 81st st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., each 25x102.2, average $1,873 each	5,620
1 lot, Avenue A, s. e. corner of 81st st., 25.8x98	3,500
1 lot, Avenue A, e. s., adjoining above, 25.6x98	1,900
1 lot, Avenue A, e. s., adjoining above, same size	1,700
1 lot, Avenue A, e. s., adjoining above, same size	1,775
1 lot, East 81st st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2	1,025

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story brick front store, tenement, and lot, No. 173 Cedar st., n. s., 89.10 ft. e. of Washington st., lot 18.1x about 54	$8,100
1 plot, (10 lots,) King's Bridge road, s.w. corner of Jefferson av., West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, 205x170x189x125.6	1,040
3 lots, Locust av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Ryer place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, together in size 83x100x66x106, $310 each	930
4 lots, River av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of James st., Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, each 25x125, $500 each	2,000

By James M. Miller.

1 plot, (12 lots with gores,) w. 128th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 256.10x101.8x256.10x119.11x82.5	$18,225

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 55th st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington av., lot 18.9x100.5	$15,300
1 three-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, West 55th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 20x100.5; term of lease, 14 years with renewal; ground rent, $260 per annum	7,250

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick tenement house and lot, East 115th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.11	$9,000
1 three-story brick house and lot, East 126th st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x99.11	7,500

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 one-story frame house and lot, East 133d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 25x99.11	$3,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 17.

East Broadway, s. w. corner of Clinton st., 24x87.6, Elizabeth M. Crosby, Trustee, to T. Sheils	$9,500
East Broadway, s. s., 24 ft. w. of Clinton st., 24x87.6, J. P. Crosby to J. Sheils	8,500
Henry st., s. s., 191.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x100, S. Windt to W. W. Cook	24,000
10th st., s. s., 193.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x50.6; W. H. Hallock to E. E. Anderson and F. H. Man	20,000
13th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3; B. O'Rorke to J. F. Naughton	nom.
Same property; J. Nicholson to J. F. Naughton	10,500
14th st., s. s., (No. 208 West,) 25x100; W. B. Ogden to C. J. Canda	20,000
16th st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Avenue C, w. s., 45 ft. n. of 15th st., 46x88; 15th st., n. s., 88 ft. w. of Avenue C, 200x103.3; H. Maurer to A. Weber, ½ part	75,000
24th st., n. s., 185.8 ft. w. of 7th av., 21.5x98.9; B. Van Zandt to Frances A., wife of F. Millard	8,000
46th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x95.2x26x88; Elizabeth, wife of S. Ryckman, to Sarah L., wife of L. Firman	4,500
58th st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.5; B. McKenney to Susan M., wife of B. Bliss	58,500
62d st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Madison av., 57.6x100.5; S. Steinhardt to J. Wangler	90,000
65th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 125x100.5; J. Wangler to S. Steinhardt	90,000
65th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 125x100.5; S. Steinhardt to H. Blesson	70,000
79th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th av., 75x102.2; B. Kilpatrick to D. G. Crosby	nom.
Same property; B. Kilpatrick to D. G. Crosby, ½ part	16,000
Alexander av., e. s., 160 ft. n. of 139th st., 20x86.6, Morrisania; A. J. Rogers to W. D. Holmes	8,500
2d av., s. e. corner of 82d st., 51.2x64; B. C. Wetmore to M. McMullin	40,000
3d av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 139th st., 28x85; W. D. Holmes to A. J. Rogers	8,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Hudson st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Houston st., 25x100; Eliza, wife of C. D. Myers, to H. B. Fish	13,000
Henry st., s. s., 207.6 ft. w. of Montgomery st., 23.8x100; D. T. Samson to C. J. Samson	$5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

2d av., No. 89, 3 years; per year	$1,800
3d av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 17th st., 23x100; Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant to J. Trimble; 21 years; per year	375

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST-SIDE REAL ESTATE.—REAL ESTATE agents and brokers, take notice: Any of them having the following property on their books for sale—eight lots north-west corner 11th av. and 85th st., four lots north-west corner 9th av. and 100th st., 263 and 265 7th av., north-east corner 25th st., No. 169 West 25th st.—to take it off their books and not offer any more for sale. Particulars apply to HENRY MENKE, owner, 11th av. and 85th st.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, AN EIGHT-ROOM cottage, with modern improvements, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground, and first-class neighborhood. Apply to JAMES S. PEARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

COMBINATION PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above; economical, durable, warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL-SIZED English basement house No. 21 West 19th st. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—FINE THREE-STORY and basement private house, with all improvements; little cash required. Apply to OWNER, No. 210 East 20th st., near 3d av.

REDUCED PRICES!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $23,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—$750 A YEAR.

NO. 216 WILSON ST., E. D.,

Excellent neighborhood, near Williamsburg Savings Bank.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. IN GOOD ORDER.

Twenty-five minutes' from City Hall, New-York.

Apply to JAMES C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, E. D.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, SURROUNDED BY first-class improvements—The Cooper Homestead, Bushwick Avenue Boulevard, Westfield st. and Evergreen av., with about forty lots of land, fine house with all the modern improvements, carriage-house, barn, &c., with choice fruit and ornamental trees; will be sold low and on easy terms to close the estate. Inquire of the executors, JOHN A. LEWIS, No. 297 South st., New-York. A. C. COOPER, No. 93 2d av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with extra ground and stable, on the best part of Clinton, between Greene and Gates avs., furnished or unfurnished, with or without stable. Apply to JOSEPH HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS,

HOUSES TO RENT

From $300 to $1,000 per annum.

HOUSES FOR SALE,

From $3,000 to $8,000, having all modern improvements of

GAS, WATER, AND SEWERAGE.

Distance, in time, from foot of Liberty st., New-York, by Newark and New-York Railroad, (running sixty trains daily,) to Bergen Avenue Station, is only

SEVENTEEN MINUTES!

Or from the foot of Cortlandt st., New-York, by Jersey City Ferry to horse cars (leaving every five minutes) to the different points on JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, averages only

THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES!

Thousands in New-York looking for homes are unaware of these facts—facts which an outlay of ten cents and an hour's time will verify. If you go by the seventeen minutes route, FOYE & CO., at Bergen Avenue Station, will give you all information; if by thirty-five minute route, apply to S. GARABRANDT, Bergen square, near horse-car terminus, or HOPKINSON & CO., or VAN WINKER & CO., at Grand st. Junction.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

STOCK FARMS OF NOT LESS THAN ONE square mile on George Grant's Victoria Estate, Kansas, for sale on favorable terms to those possessing sufficient capital to make a fair start. Natural grazing the year round. Profits on stock from fifty to seventy-five per cent. per annum. Climate unsurpassed. Society unexceptionable. Mr. Grant's colony (over 500 square miles) the largest and most successful in America. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen in New-York, who have visited the estate or have sons and relatives settled upon it:

John C. Gunther, Esq., No. 504 Broadway.
George Moller, Esq., No. 96 Wall st.
Peter Moller, Jr., Esq., Albemarle Hotel.
Thomas R. Clark, Esq., No. 690 Broadway.

For circulars apply to GEORGE GRANT, Victoria, Ellis County, Kan., or T. R. CLARK, No. 690 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A beautiful three-story French roof house, 40x37, containing fourteen rooms, "to say" ten sleeping-rooms, parlor 37x17.6, dining-room 25x13.8, ante-room 13x10, basement, with range, 20x13.8; house heated throughout; water and all improvements; about two acres of land, both sides of the road; stable for three horses, and carriage-house; water front; good boating, bathing, and fishing; four minutes from N. Y., & N. H., & H. R. R. depot; seven minutes from steam-boat landing; plenty fruits and flowers; will be sold cheap for cash; owner going abroad.

N. B.—The furniture will also be sold if required, which is first-class and new.

Apply to the owner on the premises, or Address G. E. D., Post Office, Greenwich, Conn.

RAHWAY, N. J.

Sale at a sacrifice by an institution.—A new house, nine rooms, all modern improvements; lot, 50 by 200 feet; fifteen minutes from depot; large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage; also, other houses on favorable terms. Address or apply to N. V. COMPTON, Exchange Building, Rahway, N. J.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished—Located one mile from Mount Vernon depot, New-Haven Railroad. French-roof house, and contains ten rooms, pantries, range, heater, water-closet; very convenient; cellar floor cemented; nearly an acre of ground; French-roof barn, horses, carriages, fowls, cow and calf, plenty of hay and pasturage, piano and organ—all complete—only $13,000. $8,400 can remain on bond and mortgage for from two to ten years. Call, or address J. P. MARQUAND, Jr., with Hatch & Armstrong, No. 322 Broadway, or on the premises. Any hackman at depot will take you to the Marquand place. Would board with purchaser until Fall, if agreeable.

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A country seat of twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park road, one mile north of Main st., in the city of Poughkeepsie; the house is new, built of brick, spacious, and richly finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, with bath rooms, &c.; tenant house, and extensive stabling; the grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and from one plate-glass window in the rear of the "Hall" a view for more than forty miles up the river may be obtained. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A fine stock and fruit farm in Westchester County, with fine double house, fourteen rooms, water on first floor from springs on hill-top, sufficient force to throw same over house; two tenant houses, and large new outbuildings; box-stalls and stabling for forty cows; water in barns and stable; good water power, with feed, cider, and saw mill in running order; place can be divided in plots of from 70 to 150 acres, to suit purchasers. Address H. B. OSBORNE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES OF VALUABLE land, with a first-class dwelling, out-houses, and fine orchard, a paper-mill in operation, all in good order, situated in Springfield, one mile from the depot of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Milburn, and on the new boulevard through Orange; if not sold entire will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers of the Japanese paperware, No. 352 Pearl st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

AT SHARON, CONN.—TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, with extensive grounds, mountain air, beautiful scenery, boating and fishing, three and a half hours from New-York, for sale or to lease; furnished or unfurnished, on very favorable terms. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND aristocratic portion of Astoria, (only thirty minutes from Fulton ferry,) a beautiful place, combining city and country in perfection; lovely views, fruit, shade; house replete with every modern convenience and improvement; in perfect order; newly frescoed and painted; stables to suit the most critical; price, $30,000; terms very easy. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, one hour from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, near Long Island Sound; ground ten acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; one mile from depot; house contains nine rooms; a very desirable gentleman's residence. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, WITH furniture; all in fine order; house well built, with all conveniences; a short distance from City; over forty acres of land, with lawn and woods; on high ground, with beautiful views; suitable residence for Winter or Summer; at a very reasonable price. D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 52 Broadway, Room No. 34.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—Brown-stone front house on Bramhall av., within twenty minutes of Liberty st., New-York; price, $10,000. WILLIAM BUMSTED, junction of Communipaw av. and Grand st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT IN Westport, Conn.; a large new house and barn, with seven acres of land; splendid view of the Sound; ten minutes from depot; no fever and ague; healthy location, &c. For particulars address RUFUS WAKEMAN, Saugatuck, Conn.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL KAUFMAN, HENRY MAYER, and CHARLES H. KAUFMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Trustees of the estate of Samuel Kaufman, Henry Mayer, and Charles H. Kaufman, individually and as copartners composing the firms of S. Kaufman & Co. and H. Mayer & Co., bankrupts, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the house and lot known as number twenty-nine (29) Broad street, in the City of New-York, formerly the individual property of Samuel Kaufman, and more particularly described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, on the south-easterly side of Broad street, now known and distinguished as number twenty-nine (29) in said street, bounded westerly in front by Broad street, easterly in the rear by a lot of land now or late belonging to Jacob Sherred, deceased; north-easterly on one side by ground now or late of Joseph Stickler; south-easterly on the other side by ground now or late of Jane Sherred, widow of said Jacob Sherred, deceased, containing in breadth, in front on Broad street twenty-six (26) feet and four (4) inches, in the rear twenty-six (26) feet and two (2) inches; in length, on the north-easterly side seventy-eight (78) feet and five (5) inches, and on the south-westerly side seventy-eight (78) feet and six (6) inches, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1875.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
EDWARD MORGAN,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
Trustees.
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSE M. HURTADO,
DAVID S. GREENEBAUM,
Committee.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH & SPINGARN, Attorneys, &c., No. 200 Broadway.
ap20-law3wTu

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

GRAND OPENING AUCTION SALE AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y., On the premises, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., thirteen suburban dwellings and some choice vacant lots, all elegantly located in the village, and will be positively sold under the direction of T. A. Stephenson, Esq., real estate broker, 4th av., Mount Vernon, of whom particulars may be obtained, as also at office No. 21 Park row, New-York.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. VALUABLE BROOKLYN STORE AND TENEMENT PROPERTY.

MEEKER AVENUE, (north-east corner of Russell st.)—important corner store property, suitable for any business and excellent for investment; also, the two houses adjoining, the whole forming a very desirable property to rent, netting from ten to fifteen per cent. per annum.

WYCKOFF AVENUE AND COVERT STREET.—Handsome double house, 38x34, and plot of sixteen lots; splendid garden, fruit trees, &c.

Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES, OF PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 7TH AV., AND 51ST AND 52D STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

SALE BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF AMY R. SHELDON.

BROADWAY—Plot of ground, north-east corner of 51st st., 40.5x162 feet, through to 7th av.

BROADWAY—Plot of ground, south-east corner of 52d st., 40.5x170 feet, through to 7th av.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered May 20, 1875.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

of valuable property on BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.,

By order of the executors of William Irwin, deceased, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

BROADWAY—The three-story frame house and lot situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 50 feet 5½ inches south of 50th st. Lot 25x about 80 feet.

50TH STREET—The two-story frame building and lot on the southerly side of 50th st., 77 feet 10½ inches west of Broadway, and adjoining the rear of the Broadway lot; lot 25x100.5.

WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys.

Maps at the office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF BUILDINGS AND LOTS, NOS. 52, 54, AND 56 HARRISON ST., ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of house and lot NO. 193 HENRY ST., on TUESDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Maps at office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

YONKERS.—SPLENDID COTTAGE TO LET, NEAR depot; modern improvements; grand river view; also a large house, with elegant grounds, cheap. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET—A PIECE OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN Brooklyn, near the Catharine Ferry, with water-front; suitable for storage yard. Apply to R. G. MOULTON, No. 71 Broadway.

NINTH WARD.—LOWER PARTS OF THREE-story high-stoop houses No. 109 Bank st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards; good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

FRENCH FLATS.—TO LET, A FLAT OF EIGHT rooms in building No. 205 West 56th st.; steam heat and all conveniences of a house. Inquire of Janitor.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 452 West 20th st., "opposite Seminary grounds;" all modern improvements.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent, $1,800
House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent, $2,000.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 144 2d av.; rent, $1,100.
House No. 141 Lexington av.; rent, $1,700.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent, $850.
Apply for permit to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND, (COMmunications by ferry from New-York in thirty-five minutes, and by horse cars from Brooklyn,) the estate of the late Theodore Sedgwick, comprising twenty acres of land, with grape-house, garden, stable, and other out-buildings; the house contains nine rooms. This valuable property will be let for $1,000 for a year or more; favorable terms in case of a lease. Also, a water-front of 500 feet, close by the terminus of the New-York and Bay Ridge Railroad, (to be completed in a few months,) to be let separately on an improvement lease. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THE HOBOKEN LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO. have several houses on Hudson and River sts. to let; these houses are in the best part of the city, having a fine view of the river from the front; they have all the modern improvements, and are in good order. For particulars, apply to T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT IN Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City Hall; the house contains fourteen rooms, bath-room, &c.; the grounds consist of five acres, good garden and grapery, and all necessary outbuildings; convenient to the railroad and steamboat. Apply at No. 20 East 42d st., from 9 to 12.

TO LET AT WOODSTOCK—LARGE FURnished double house, in excellent order, on Prospect av., containing one acre of ground; grapes, fruit and shade trees; can be let for one or two years; about two miles from Harlem Bridge. Inquire JAMES McGAY, No. 61 East 54th st., Executor. Rent low.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer. Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 80 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOMES in Norwalk, Darien, and vicinity, that truly beautiful and healthful region of country, situated on the Sound and New-Haven Railroad, can be secured by lease or purchase on favorable terms. Apply to MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

TO LET—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS A SMALL house nicely furnished, containing nine rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, and wash-house; garden has every variety of fruit. Possession can be given immediately. Good reference required. Address B. C., No. 221 Sing Sing Post Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN.—A new and very desirable villa cottage in choice location, within ten minutes walk of station, containing ten rooms and every modern convenience; terms moderate; possession immediate. Apply to owner, at No. 79 Warren st.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.—TO LET, FOR the Summer months, a modern built brick house, thoroughly furnished, and having nine rooms; house is in Stroudsburg, four miles from the gap. For further particulars address T. DUNKIN PARET, Stroudsburg Penn.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR THE SUMMER, fine residences in South Norwalk; cool and pleasantly located, near the depot. Apply to A. K. POWELL, No. 261 Canal st., or address Post Office Box No. 172 South Norwalk.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS ON 6TH AV., NEAR the Park; eight to ten rooms en suite, newly frescoed and in best condition. For plans and terms apply to C. T. BARNEY, United States Express Office, No. 82 Broadway.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let furnished and unfurnished, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high-stoop dwelling to let, furnished or unfurnished, low. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A $750 BROWN-STONE OR BRICK COTTAGE; good location; splendid yard; in 54th and 55th sts., between Broadway and 8th av.; others from $1,000 to $3,000; send for list. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET—$650 PER YEAR—A FRAME HOUSE ON 80th st., 200 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, 22 by 36 feet. Basement and two stories, a nice garden with fruit and grape vines attached. Inquire at north-west corner 75th st. and Boulevard.

TO LET.—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT, West 39th st., near Broadway; will be put in good order and rented low to good tenant. Apply to OWNER, No. 437 5th av.

TO LET—WEST 72D (WIDE) ST., NEAR PARK ENtrance; pleasant place; large house on eight lots of ground; rent low; Eighth avenue cars near. Inquire of E. VANAKEN, No. 218 West 15th st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; in good order. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, JR., No 8 Pine st.

TARRYTOWN—TO LET.—HOUSE FIFTEEN rooms, carriage-house, about one acre, fruit, fine river view, very healthy, no mosquitoes; rent $800. JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand st., corner Bowery.

TO LET.—THE TWO THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses Nos. 134 and 136 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; elegant location. Apply to WM. KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine st.

A SMALL, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO let in East 31st st., near Lexington av.; eight rooms; all improvements; rent $110 per month. H. H. THOMPSON, No. 261 Canal st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop furnished house No. 161 East 46th st.; rent $150 per month. JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A PERFECT country house in New-Jersey, furnished, with twenty acres. Inquire of OWNER, No. 229 East 18th st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 158 West 14th st.; rent $1,800 per annum. Apply to T. H. BAROWSKY, No. 14 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A.—SPACIOUS LOFTS TO LET, ADVANTAGEOUSLY SITUATED FOR WESTERN TRADE, OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT WELL-KNOWN RESORT OF MERCHANTS. ALSO, SMALLER LOFTS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES, TO PHILIP M. OAKLEY, NO. 250 CANAL ST.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT MODERate rates in the rotunda of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Leonard st. and Broadway, well suited for architects and draughtsmen, the light being unexceptionable; steam elevator. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEW MODERN STORE No. 718 Broadway, with basement and cellar; size about 25x120, well lighted; also third and fourth lofts, together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A SMALL STORE, NO. 605 BROADWAY, and small store, No. 607 Broadway, to rent, together or separately; desirable location for jeweler, tailor, or other retail business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA WIDE BUILDING NOS. 87 and 89 William st., near Maiden lane; well located for drugs, gentlemen's furnishing goods, offices or merchandise, at moderate price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIVE FINE LOFTS OF building in Beekman st.; will be rented low. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 36 Beekman st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet. One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

WALL ST.—A SMALL FRONT BASEMENT OFfice, with fine show window and sign room, very reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 65 Wall st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY a first-class country residence, within an hour's ride of the City. The house must be large, grounds ample, and stabling for four horses. Address, with particulars and price, A. B. C., Box No. 261, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

COLLECTIONS,

With Prompt Returns, Daily Settlements, and Immediate Notifications of Non-Acceptances or Non-Payments.

RIPLEY & COMPANY,

NO. 32 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN INTEREST-PAYING CITY, STATE, AND RAILWAY BONDS, ALSO, THE DEFAULTED SECURITIES OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD. NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD. LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & S. W. R. R.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY

IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, OF THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE in GOLD in NEW-YORK, or AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder. Interest payable first day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR, IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of these bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of bonds and mortgages owned by the company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the company of $1,000,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, No. 120 Broadway, Counsel.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that certain coupons cut from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, numbered as follows, to wit:

Nos. 145 to 147, and 369 to 550 inclusive, 185 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147 and 522 to 550 inclusive, 32 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 585, 597, 598, 622 to 646, 697, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 75 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 584, 597, 598, 640 to 646, 1,028, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 55 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 567 to 572, 598, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 43 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 36 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1873.

Nos. 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 4 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1874.

The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, have been lost or stolen, and all persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

F. E. VOLZ, Treasurer A. V. R. R. Company.

Pittsburg, April 8, 1875.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Mariposa County, California. Notice is hereby given that, at a meeting of the Directors held on the 10th day of March, 1875, an assessment (No. 1) of one dollar per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at the office of the Company, No. 401 California street, San Francisco, California, or to the Assistant Secretary, at the office, No. 9 Nassau street, New-York; any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 14th day of April, 1875, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1875, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board, GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity. THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.—The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the National Trust Company for the election of ten trustees for the second class, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-rooms of the company on TUESDAY the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 28th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The Stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the third (3d) day of May next.

The polls will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 22 until the morning of May 4, 1875.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY OF GEORGIA.—The first mortgage bondholders of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company of Georgia are requested to meet on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 1 P. M., at the office of MORAN BROTHERS, No. 68 William st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MINNESOTA STATE 7 PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECIALTY, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

H. L. HOTCHKISS, J. W. BURNHAM.

Member New-York Stock Exchange.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Branch Office, Fifth Avenue Hotel, connected by private telegraph.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after May 1, 1875, the coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, becoming due that day, will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City. Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, also becoming due May 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the company, No. 11 Mercer st., New-York City. THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 2D AV., CORNER 63D ST., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE on and after May 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of North America.

WILLIAM S. THORN, Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Canal st.

FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Chairman Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the place above named, until MONDAY, the 3d day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 15, on 5th st., near Avenue D.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for new steam-heating apparatus, for Grammar School No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

JULIUS KATZENBERG, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received by the School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the place above named, until TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairs and alterations of the hot water heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 10, on Wooster st., near Bleecker st.

EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman Board of School Trustees, Fifteenth Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 19, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at No. 82 White st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, (which place will be open for business on and after the 10th day of April, 1875,) for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
400,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
5,000 bushels Wheat.
12,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
25,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
200,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
9,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
5,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
200,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
60,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
1,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
37,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
15,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
100,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
600,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
30,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
4,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
450,000 pounds XX Flour.
75,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
450,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
40,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
880,000 pounds XX Flour.
275,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
880,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
110,000 pounds Beans.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
10,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SISSETON AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
40,000 pounds, gross weight, of American Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XXX Flour, (sample required with the bid.)
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.
2,000 pounds Beans.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
25,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork, or Bacon, clear sides.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
250,000 pounds XX Flour.
250,000 pounds good sound merchantable Shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels, or Bacon, clear sides.

LEMHI AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
75,000 pounds XX Flour.
4,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
100,000 pounds XX Flour.
3,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

ALSO FOR THE FOLLOWING GROCERIES.
406,500 pounds of Coffee, green.
880,000 pounds of good Brown Sugar.
63,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
68,500 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
70,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
7,100 pounds Baking Powder in ¼ and ½ lb. packages.
10,000 pounds Tea.
23,500 pounds Rice.

Of the above supplies, the Groceries will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, or Sioux City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 15th day of May, 1875. All other supplies, except Beef, must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will be received for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon, Pork, and Beans, delivered at the several agencies, or at such other points as bidders may designate.

The cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota must average not less than 850 pounds for six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1, 1876, and from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1876. For all other agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named on the 1st day of July next, and thereafter be continued, not oftener than semi-monthly, upon the written order of the department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December, for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep sufficient beef cattle in the vicinity of the agency for proper deliveries, and should he fail in this respect, or for any reason should not deliver cattle as required, the undersigned will purchase them at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour must be fresh ground of XX quality, made wholly from good, sound wheat, and delivered in strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour," samples of which, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, must be furnished by the successful bidders to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at No. 82 White st., New-York, before the execution of any contract, and to which all deliveries will be strictly held in the inspection.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

The Coffee must be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar must be delivered in barrels, full headlined.

The Corn must be in strong gunnies, resewed.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state the price per pound gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for except the Flour, (Sisseton Agency excepted,) Wheat, Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of the contract will be rejected, and if, in that case, the contractor fails to furnish others of the required quality without delay they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made on proper receipts after the accounts thereof shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement attached thereto.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent., and the right is also reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the best interests of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

No sample should in any way indicate the name of the bidder, but should be identified with the proposal by a private mark, which should be the same upon the proposal as upon the sample. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

If bidders will mark the price *on each sample* presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid, it will much facilitate the making of awards. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

No contract or part thereof will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to this office, or to No. 82 White st., New-York.

Every bid amounting to $5,000 or over must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States Depository, or upon some one of the following national banks:

Chemical National Bank, Metropolitan National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, } New-York.
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.,

which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury; but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business and Post Office address, and it is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired.

Bidders are invited to be present.

EDWARD P. SMITH, Commissioner.

NOTICE.—Payment for the supplies above advertised for will be made immediately after July 1, 1875.

EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all points of the sea:

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

RUSSIA.....WED., April 21 ABYSSINIA....SAT., May 1
*BOTHNIA..WED., April 28 CUBA.....WED., May 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA

Embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 21st of April, 1875.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 24, at 7:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A.M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BELGIAN....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For insurance or plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....May 4, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....May 13, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 15, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE, To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

WESER.....April 24 | MAIN.....May 8
DONAU.....May 1 | RHEIN.....May 15

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 in currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $-4 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Greece, Wed., Ap. 21, 3 P.M. | France, saturday, May 8.
Holland, Sat. May 1, 1 P.M. | 7:30 A.M.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Egypt, April 24, 7:30 A.M. | England, May 15, 1 P.M.
Erin, Sat., May 8, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, April 21
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, May 5.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO.....April 22 PENNSYLVANIA...May 13
ILLINOIS.....April 29 INDIANA.....May 20
*EASTWARD.....May 6 *ABBOTSFORD.....May 27

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent No. 42 Broadst., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., N. & J. CUMMISS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 21
CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. DERRY, Saturday, April 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

Through freight tariffs, Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUXLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.
CHARLES CLY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, May 6.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations), apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

McKELLAR, LYLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
CALEDONIA.....Sails Saturday, May 1, 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage $65 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest rates, as per Liverpool line.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla.

ACAPULCO.....April 30, at 12 M.

connecting at Aspinwall with Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The subsidized vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TREMELET.....SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....SATURDAY, May 15
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENEZE....SATURDAY, May 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS.....April 24.
CLARIBEL.....May 8.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ETNA.....April 29.
ANDES.....May 19.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 39 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship RICHMACK, Capt. WM. WEBB, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, the 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., coaling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS PROCURED from Washington in shortest time. All travelers abroad require them. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, Notary, Commissioner for all the States, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 2:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farming dale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington,

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

12:3[illegible] P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Lewisville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

9:30 P. M.—Emigrant Express for Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:4[illegible], 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:45, 9, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albins.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canadaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Suspension Bridge, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 8:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WELL VERSED IN MATHEMATICS, a graduate of an English college, of long experience as an instructor, will give private instruction in the evening in the higher branches or in Latin. Address 2[illegible], Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE
TO THE FRONT.

The magnificent steamers DREW, ST. JOHN, and DEAN RICHMOND have commenced making their regular trips to and from Albany. An important and much-needed improvement is the supplying of state-rooms with steam-pipes, which make them comfortable in the Spring and Fall months. This, with the great reduction of first-class

Fare to One Dollar,

and deck passage to

FIFTY CENTS,

Leaving daily, Sunday excepted, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal st., will make this one of the cheapest and most popular lines at present running between this City and Albany.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 85 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....4:00 P. M. Wednesday, 21st, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....9:00 A. M. Thursday, 22d....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....11:30 A. M. Friday, 23d.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th....1:00 P. M. Monday, 26th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th.....1:00 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—STATE ROOMS WARMED by STEAM PIPES for the COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, CONNECTING with Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at High Bridge Falls (near West Point), Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus. The steamboat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip on THURSDAY, April 15, inst., and will run regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. R. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 3, North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 50c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates.

J. W. HANCOX.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, (connecting with all railway lines North and West. Low fares. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE HUDSON.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SPRAGUE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
PETER A. BLANCHARD, Executor.
f23-law6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 389 Second street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874. B. LIVINGSTON,
d1-law6mTu Administrator &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-law6mT

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. CALDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY, } Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.
mh16-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of the late O. Havemeyer, No. 93 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
mh9-law6mT Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER,
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-law6mTu

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGton, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under fifteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART,

No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts., open during the Summer.

ATTENTION.—BUSINESS MEN, CLERKS, TRADESMEN, pupils, mechanics attend Paine's College, No. 62 Bowery; up town, No. 1,275 Broadway. Writing lessons, $3 monthly; book-keeping, $10 quarterly.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Circulars, address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH St.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. S. WILLIS, Ph. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FAMILIES BREAKING UP HOUSE-KEEPING.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, has elevator and all modern improvements. Suites of rooms in new addition 29th st., from $40 to $100 per week; transient rates for board and rooms, $3 50 and $4 a day. Rooms without board, $1 a day and upward.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 85 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 21st, 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....4:00 P. M. Wednesday, 21st, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th....9:00 A. M. Thursday, 22d....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....11:30 A. M. Friday, 23d.....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th....1:00 P. M. Monday, 26th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, May 1, 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, 28th 10:30 A. M.
Friday, 30th.....1:00 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RESpectability, in 20th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; reference exchanged. Address, with name, Q. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST., with or without board; private table if desired. Also, after April 26, rooms en suite or single in adjoining house, No. 108, recently taken and now refitting; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with. Apply at No. 106.

UNFURNISHED.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, singly or in suites, with every convenience, (no kitchens,) to let in the newly-arranged apartment house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222, OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—ELEGANTLY

LAW REPORTS.

THE NEW ACT RELATING TO THE MARINE COURT.

IT INCREASES THE JURISDICTION AND THE TERM OF OFFCE OF THE JUDGES—AND AIMS TO SETTLE THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE SHERIFF AND MARSHALS.

There is now pending before the Legislature at Albany an act which proposes to make very important changes in relation to the Marine Court of this City. The changes proposed are viewed with much interest as well as favor, not only by the present Judges of that court, but by lawyers generally whose professional duties bring them into it. The leading features of this bill are to increase the jurisdiction of the court, the term of office of the Judges, regulate the right of appeal therefrom, make provisions to facilitate much needed accommodations, and settle the long-pending difficulty between the Sheriff and the Marshals. On the question of jurisdiction, it is proposed to increase the amounts for which suits may be brought, from $1,000 to $5,000. This increase is intended to relieve, in some measure, the large collection business which now crowds the calendars of the higher courts, and which many lawyers would prefer to have brought in the Marine Court, so as to shorten the time of collection, and as a general rule, it may be said, this object would be hastened by the change by the difference between two years and two months. The increase of the term of office from six to fourteen years, it is generally considered will be an inducement for able lawyers to accept the position, and even the best of them require some time in office to ripen into full usefulness and familiarity with their duties, a privilege which is barely afforded them now, in this court, by their whole term of office. It is not intended that this increase of term shall apply to the Judges now in office, nor does the bill propose to increase the pay either of the present Judges or their successors. In the matter of appeals, it makes all suits involving $500 or over appealable direct to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the General Term. In all suits for a less amount than $500 the appeal shall remain as now—to the General Term of the Common Pleas, in the pleasure of which only the case may be thence carried to the Court of Appeals. The question of accommodation is one of not the least important proposed by the bill. Under the present law the court must be held within the precincts of the City Hall, where the accommodations have been long a subject of complaint. When three terms are held, one has to be held in a small room over the Fire Department stable at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, and no one who has ever been there and breathed the foul, sickening odors of the building will ever willingly go again. The present bill will permit the procuring of suitable rooms outside the City Hall Park as may become necessary. Another section of the bill relating to Marshals, over which there has been so long a quarrel, leaves to the latter all the perquisites arising under the court's present jurisdiction, and gives to the Sheriff all the perquisites arising under the increased jurisdiction. To both of those parties this provision seems to be satisfactory. The increased jurisdiction does not compel attorneys or clients to avail themselves of it if they prefer the older courts having already such jurisdiction, and taking the bill in all its provisions, it is regarded as tending to facilitate judicial (especially collecton) proceedings in this City, and as presenting no seriously objectionable features.

THE RING SUITS.

THE TWO SUITS AGAINST EDWARD MARRENNER AND WILLIAM M. TWEED, AND AGAINST GEORGE S. MILLER AND WILLIAM M. TWEED—JUDGE LAWRENCE DECIDES THAT A BILL OF PARTICULARS SHALL BE FURNISHED BY THE CITY TO THE DEFENDANTS IN BOTH SUITS.

As has been already frequently published in THE TIMES, two of the "Ring" suits now pending are brought—one of them against Edward Marrenner and William M. Tweed jointly, and the other against George S. Miller and William M. Tweed jointly. The suit in which Marrenner is a co-defendant with Tweed is to recover $530,000, and that in which Miller is a co-defendant to recover $500,000. The claim against the former is made up of thirty-one items, and that against the latter of twenty-four items. It is charged generally against all that, while Tweed was either Deputy Street Commissioner or Commissioner of Public Works, they conspired together to defraud and did defraud the City out of the amount claimed by obtaining pay for materials which never had been furnished and at prices fraudulently excessive. Counsel for defendants in each case applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order to compel counsel on behalf of plaintiff to furnish to defendant's counsel a bill of particulars of the precise goods paid for which it is claimed had never been furnished, those bills whereof but a very small portion of the goods are claimed to have been furnished, and those in which fraudulent overcharges have been made. On this point the Judge, in his opinion, says: "It is true that he [Tweed] is informed that he is accused of fraudulently certifying certain bills, which bills purported to be for goods furnished and supplied to the plaintiffs, and that it is claimed that either no such goods as are specified in the bills were actually furnished, or that but a small portion of such goods was furnished. It is precisely at this point that the obscurity, indefiniteness, and indistinctness of the plaintiff's claim is manifested. What portion of the bills certified by the defendant was for goods claimed by the plaintiff not to have been actually delivered, or what proportion of the goods specified in the bills the plaintiffs contend was not actually delivered, the defendant is nowhere informed. If the principle on which bills of particulars are granted is correctly stated in the two decisions of this court rendered by Chief Justice Savage, it seems to me that these are peculiarly cases in which bills of particulars should be granted. It would be most manifestly unjust to require the defendant to answer or to go to trial without being informed more definitely as to the charges which he is to meet, and as to the issue which he is to try." The Judge then proceeds to cite at great length numerous decisions in support of the right of defendant to a bill of particulars, and of the court to compel it, including the case of Tilton against Beecher, recently decided in the Court of Appeals. He concludes his opinion by reverting to the question of his duty to order a bill of particulars in this case, and concludes that it is his duty so to order. While, he says, "the amounts of money taken from the Treasury is stated in the complaint, it is left uncertain whether plaintiffs will claim that none of the goods were delivered, or that only a portion, and if so, what portion were not delivered, or whether the contest on the trial will be on the excessiveness of the price. The defendant is left in the dark as to which voucher is to be attacked, and as to the ground on which they are to be challenged. It would be most manifestly unjust to compel any defendant to put in an answer or to go to trial on such an uncertainty. One object of requiring a bill of particulars is to prevent a surprise upon the trial, but on such a complaint the defendant is most liable to be surprised if he take issue on it as it stands. * * * No injury can arise to the plaintiffs from granting these motions, since they must be presumed to have discovered palpable fraud on the part of the defendant from the books in their possession. The motions are therefore granted, so far as they are made for bills of particulars of the plaintiffs' claim. The other branch that the plaintiffs furnish copies of the bills and vouchers to the defendant, I see no reason for granting."

"TOM" FIELDS' SUIT FOR SALARY DISMISSED.

The suit of Isaac Wood, assignee of Thomas C. Fields, to recover from the City arrears of salary claimed by Fields as Corporation Attorney, was called before Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, and no one answering for plaintiff, the suit was, on motion of Wheeler H. Peckham, dismissed. The defense which had been interposed was that the assignment was not bona fide, but had been made to conceal or do away with Fields' interest in the claim against which the City holds a large counter claim.

THE ARCHER-ERIE TRANSPORTATION CONTRACT.

In the suit instituted by the Erie Railway Company against Oliver H. P. Archer, in which it was sought to compel Mr. Archer to deliver up his books to plaintiff, or for the appointment of a receiver thereof, a decision has been rendered by Judge Lawrence denying the motion. At the time the motion was made the facts connected with the case were published in THE TIMES, by which it appeared that the company made a claim for a large amount of money against Mr. Archer, and the latter made a counter claim for a still larger amount against the company. In denying the application Judge Lawrence says: "I am of the opinion that the motion in this case should be denied for the following reasons: First—The allegation that the books in question belong to the plaintiffs, is denied by the defendant. Second—It is asserted by the defendant, and apparently with truth, that the books referred to are the property of the defendant. Third—There is at least ground for saying that under the various agreements set forth in the complaint, the ownership in the books aforesaid is in the defendant. Fourth—The defendant denies all the allegations in the moving papers as to his intention to alter, modify, change, or destroy the books. Fifth—The defendant alleges that the possession of the books is necessary for the presentation of the defense to the plaintiff's action, and for the settlement of his business. Sixth—Substantially, I consider that the whole equity of the plaintiff's complaint is denied, and that therefore, on general principles, the motion should be denied."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE PROMINENT POINTS OF THE ORDER APPOINTING HON. GEORGE W. CASS RECEIVER—HIS POWERS, DUTIES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

Hon. George W. Cass, the Receiver appointed by Judge Shipman to take possession of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is authorized to take and hold the road and all its appurtenances, and instructed to run it in the interest of the company and its creditors.

The following are the main points of the order appointing Mr. Cass:

Authority is given the Receiver to retain in employ all such agents, clerks, servants, and assistants, counsel and attorneys as he may judge necessary to carry the order into effect with economy and prudence; and, to the same end, to appropriate the property and effects of the road, and its earnings, so far as they may be necessary. "The Receiver shall, in the corporate name of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, make and enter into all contracts for the obtaining of the necessary supplies, and for the completion of all shops or structures now in process of construction, and for keeping the road in thorough repair. He shall, also, continue the contracts with connecting roads, and make new contracts with them, as he may think for the best interests of the company and other parties in interest, until further ordered by the court; and he shall carry out all contracts relating to the business of the road heretofore entered into by the company in good faith, and all such contracts entered into by the Receiver shall have precedency of and be entitled to priority over any and all claimants in this suit or otherwise. Upon entering on his duties the Receiver shall, without unnecessary delay, make a schedule of all items of property, real, personal, and mixed, which shall come into his hands, and of all choses in action and evidences of debt due to the company from third parties, and of all moneys on hand at the time he shall take possession under the order."

After provision has been made that the Receiver shall keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements, the order continues:

"Acting in good faith, and with ordinary prudence and care in the exercise of this order," he shall not be held answerable individually for any breach of contract entered into by him as such Receiver, "or for any injury to any person or property of third parties by accident in the prosecution of said business, or by the negligence of others employed by him in that behalf." The Receiver is, in addition, empowered, in his discretion, to remove any of the employes of the road; and it is provided that the net proceeds of the business of the road, as the same shall accrue, shall be applied to the following purposes, and in such order as the Receiver shall deem expedient:

"To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and preservation of the trust created in behalf the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thomson, and their successors, of which they are or were trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitor and counsel of the complainants for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such Receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such Receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said Receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorneys' and counsels' fees of any of the parties in this suit, in his discretion.

To the payment of all balances due for services rendered, or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads.

To the payment of all legal taxes, assessed or to be assessed against said company, remaining unpaid and to accrue.

To the payment of balances due for right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said company, with power to said Receiver, subject to confirmation by this court, in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same.

To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor or materials for the repayment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person, at his or their instance, is security.

To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present Director of the company, and which have in good faith been so applied.

To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said company, or any officers or Directors thereof, become sureties for said company in the prosecution or defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, or other obligations or undertakings, the object of which was to protect the property of the company against claims asserted by third parties to the injury or prejudice of the company, or others as creditors thereof.

To pay such other sums as may be directed by the future order of this court."

Mr. Cass entered upon the duties of his office on Saturday, taking possession of the road from the Pacific coast as well as in Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Cass is President of the Northern Pacific Railroad as well as of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, and is regarded as one of the most experienced railroad men in the United States. His appointment has met with the approval of all parties interested in the working of the line. The object for which he has been appointed is to take care of the funds until the construction of the road shall be resumed. A call for a meeting of the bondholders will be issued on the 23d inst. by the Bondholders' Committee, when it is expected that they will decide upon resuming the work of completing the line.

TWENTY YEARS FOR ROBBERY.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Patrick Fallon was tried for robbery in the first degree. John Gleeson, the complainant, swore that on the night of the 11th inst. he was induced by Fallon and three others to join them in a drink in the saloon of Boylston & Trainor, corner of Hester street and the Bowery. The four desperadoes subsequently assaulted him violently and robbed him, Fallon taking from his pocket $8, which he handed to one of the confederates. The prisoner emphatically denied the robbery. In the searching cross-examination of District Attorney Nolan, Fallon admitted that he had served a term in State Prison, and had frequently been arrested. The complainant's cross-examination developed the fact that he had been indicted for burglary, but tried and acquitted. The jury found Fallon guilty of robbery in the first degree, and Recorder Hackett, after a scathing rebuke, sentenced him to the maximum penalty—twenty years in State Prison at hard labor.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Mayor, &c., vs. O'Donnell.—Memorandum.—Motion for a bill of particulars is granted.

In the Matter of Eleventh avenue.—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

Erie Railway Company vs. Archer.—Motion for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver is denied with costs. Opinion.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Marriner & Tweed, &c.—Motions for bills of particulars granted, for copies of vouchers denied. Opinion.

In the matter of Mahoney et al.—There are no facts stated which justify the judgment asked for. The rest of the application is the subject of an ordinary motion.

Wells vs. Bourquet.—Order settled and signed.

By Judge Barrett.

Rhinelander vs. McDonald.—Motion granted.

Reynolds vs. Crandell.—Reference ordered to settle the proper form of stipulation provided for by my memorandum made on the decision of the motion. The order will be settled upon the coming in of the report.

Morange vs. Lent.—Motion denied

Crowe vs. Trowbridge.—Reference ordered to take proof of the facts stated in the petition, and to report thereon with his opinion.

Howard vs. Crandell.—Reference ordered. The original affidavits should be submitted to the Referee with my memorandum and, the proposed stipulation on each side, and counsel may be heard as to such stipulation.

Waters, Receiver, &c., vs. Crawford et al.—There should simply be an order appointing the Receiver with the usual powers and duties of a Receiver in such cases. That is all that the notice of motion calls for. If special provisions are required there should be a special application upon notice, or the parties can have such provisions embodied in the present order, provided they can agree thereon.

Rogers vs. Center.—Report confirmed and order granted.

Shaw vs. Chamberlain; Ribey vs. Rich.—Referees appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Tribune Association vs. Smith.—See memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Baltimore Steam-packet Company vs. Garrison.—Case and amendments settled.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, April 19, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 202.—*James A. Whitbeck, respondent, vs. The Building Material Company, appellant.*—Argued by George W. Carpenter, of counsel for the appellant, and by D. W. Travis for the respondent.

No. 206.—*James Brown, respondent, vs. Edwin Post, appellant.*—Argued by J. E. Burrill, of counsel for the appellant, and by Clarkson N. Potter for the respondent.

No. 207.—*Noah H. Hopkins, Respondent, vs. Wilhelm Brown, Appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 208.—*Cornelius B. Payne, Respondent, vs. Amelia E. Burnham et al., Appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 209.—*Francis P. Osborn et al., Respondents, vs. George F. Gantz et al., Appellants.*—Argued by Thomas H. Hubbard for the appellants, and by A. J. Perry for the respondents.

No. 221.—*Charles C. Brundage et al., Executors, &c., Respondent, vs. Sarah S. Brundage et al., Appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 210.—*George T. Cole et al., Respondent, vs. Oscar E. Mann, Appellant.*—Submitted.

No. 211.—*James F. Dalrymple, Respondent, vs. Joseph Hillenbrand, Appellant.*—Argued by D. Noble Rowan for appellant, and by S. Hand for respondent.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.—Court of Appeals—Day Calendar for Tuesday, April 20: Nos. 109, 152, 159, 195, 182, 46, 212, and 214.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
18—West vs. Conant.	36—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
35—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Kerwin, &c., (No. 1.)	37—Jarvis, Jr., vs. Edgar, &c.
	62—Wright vs. Donnellon.

Call, No. 72 up to and including No. 110½.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.	Nos.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	347—Stevenson, &c., vs. Lesley et al., Executors, &c.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.	384—Birdsall vs. Fowler et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	385—Herring vs. Herring.
294—Karst vs. Loewenberg.	386—Dieffenbach vs. Hetzel et al.
334—Conselle vs. Trades Savings Bank et al.	387—Ross vs. Kennedy et al.
335—Heilbrun vs. Racey et al.	388—Eidlitz et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor, &c.	389—Von Waysky vs. Frohwein et al.
354—Goldstein vs. Juch.	390—Purdy et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.
365—Hart vs. Pettit, &c.	391—Potter vs. Coulter.
366—Mercantile Nat. Bank vs. Blees S. M. Co.	392—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.
370—Congdon vs. Osborn et al.	393—Harris vs. Porter, &c.
377—Sutton et al. vs. Sauter et al.	394—Same vs. Same.
378—Faulkner vs. Sauter et al.	395—Wixon vs. Nickerson et al.
379—Sutton vs. Kittredge.	396—Same vs. Same.
380—Monheimer vs. Keller et al.	397—Overhiser vs. Gay et al.
323—Basch et al. vs. Ihrig et al.	398—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
917—Faris, Survivor &c. vs. Fargo, Presid't &c.	1109—Isidore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1133½—Sharkey vs. Torrillon.	1251—Creep vs. Jacoby et al.
1121½—Rogers, et al., vs. Morton.	1171—Sprague et al. vs. Hosmer.
2429—Metropolitan G. L. Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2783—Cahill vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Dimock vs. Hutchinson.	1247—*Sun* Print. and Pub. Ass'n vs. *Tribune* Association.
1157—Young vs. Hubbard.	
2709—Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1269½—Lyon vs. McEvaney.
672—Kelly, Adm'x. vs. N. Y. R. R. & Trans. Co. et al.	1359—Poillon, Survivor, &c. vs. Volkening et al.
	1125—Munson vs. Ward et al.
1103—Bohnet vs. Lithauer.	
1313—Schweitzer vs. Condit et al.	1239½—Whitney vs. Hoyt.
	805½—Phillips' Ex'x &c., vs. Melville.
1095—Cook vs. Feyh et al.	
343—Muller et al., vs. Bettner.	1273—Robinson et al. vs. Hodgkiss.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.	843—Duncan vs. De Witt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1216—Dam, Jr., vs. Hillyer et al.	676—Winter vs. White et al.
944—Gormond vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	1284—Jessup vs. Smith et al.
330—Sloman vs. Hiller.	1822—Creamer et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2780—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	1112½—McIntosh et al. vs. Taylor, &c.
964—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	968—Sanborn vs. Acker.
1708—Guerney vs. Peters.	798—R. R. I. & St. Louis R. R. Co. vs. Boody.
2576—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	
852—Dunn vs. Murphy.	268—Archer et al. vs. Hanlon et al.
1275—Dunn vs. Murphy.	1308—Patrick vs. Lemist.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.	2774—The People, &c., ex rel. McCabe.
1168—Doyle vs. N. Y. E. & E. Mf. et al.	1394—Kierstead vs. O'Brien
160—Willet, Adm'r, &c., vs. Kipp et al.	1396—Woodruff vs. Sherrard, Jr., Pres., &c.
1388—Slade vs. Adams.	1400—Mace vs. Sage, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.	899½—Rothschild vs. G., H. & 42d St. R. R. Co.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1223—Thompson vs. Cassidy.
——Barry vs. Mutual Life Ins. Co. et al.	557½——— vs. ——.
	55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	381—Holcombe vs. Appleberry.
685—Mohr et al. vs. Felt.	219—Morris vs. Kelly.
331—Nelson vs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.	785—Norman, &c., vs. Degman et al.
537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.	1221½—McKee vs. Chenery.
	299—Poole et al. vs. Lorillard.
1201—Nash, Assignee, &c., vs. Comos.	
1297—Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.	1199½—Pond vs. Welch et al.
1305—Strong, Rec., &c., vs. Taintor.	623—Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
443½—Marx et al. vs. Rice et al.	1203½—Cohn et al. vs. Washburn Moen Mfg. Co., impl'd, &c.
1185—Watson et al. vs Dailey et al.	1283—Sarner vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

No. 1245—National Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Rolston.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.	999—Waller, Jr., vs. Thomas.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor &c.	286½—Dornberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	251½—Tolman vs. Connor.
1248—Nat. But. & Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.	281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
1249—Nat. But. & Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.	1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.	2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
1154—Eiche vs. Brennan.	2391—Wice vs. Fitch.
	1413—Stamford vs. Crook.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.	437½—Sanders vs. Crow.
1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.	1450—Miles, Executor, vs. Mittnacht.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russel.	1451—Siemeyer vs. Brennan.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.	1452—Ranous vs. Tredecker.
1438—Marcella vs. DeGraw.	1453—Brown vs. Wolff.
1279—Bissell vs. Read.	1454—Johnson et al. vs. Quirk.
2577—Connor vs. The Mayor, &c.	1456—Royall vs. Sherrard.
1361—States vs. Brandon.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Case on—No. 8—Stokes vs. Cassidy.

No other cause will be taken up this term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2121—Marshall vs. Maguire.	2206—Newberry vs. Meyer.
2190—Leach vs. Carroll.	2208—Smith vs. Hall.
481—Mason vs. Bennett.	2209—Ross vs. Byrnes.
1941—Averill vs. Borst.	2211—Boyd vs. Dalton.
2201—Caunis vs. White.	2212—Gilderman vs. Bergman.
2202—Dryden vs. Friedman.	2213—Brosi vs. Van Tassel.
2203—Norton vs. Nostrand.	2215—Duparquet et al. vs. Lieders.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
269—Adams vs. Fitzpatrick.	1592—Saloman vs. Lewenthal et al.
2129—Wolff vs. Fisher.	2041—De Monilpied vs. Ackerman.
1997—Bunger, Jr., vs. Wells.	2063—Prince vs. Mullen.
3717—Schuchman vs. Connor.	2067—Strail et al. vs. Bayer, impleaded, &c.
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.	2069 Stephan vs. Ebling.
2197—Marksome vs. Stiassney.	2070—Crow vs. Ree.
2174—Warner vs. Lawrence.	2285—Witt vs. Shipman
427—Luke vs. Smith.	10—Beckel vs. Hewstevant.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.	3287—Reeder vs. La Bau.
484—Garbarani et al. vs. Donders.	513—Kriedof vs. De la Vergne.
2767—Schlapter vs. Fischer, impleaded, &c.	1972—Benheimer et al. vs. Rowak.
3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.	3465—Henderson et al. vs. Sullivan.
1424—Fischer vs. Dearing.	3434—Van Orden vs. Wells.
1798—Powers et al. vs. Hall.	3327—Galway vs. Bond.
1314—Maxwell vs. Kegelman.	2113—Spring et al. vs. Beneka.
	3489—Klotz vs. Fayolle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas McAlarney, William Kenny, Terence Callaghan, burglary.	James Grant and Ellen Barnes, grand larceny.
Edward Murphy, robbery.	Charles D. Brown, grand larceny.
John Lacey, felonious assault and battery.	Marianna Grafl, receiving stolen goods.
John Craft, grand larceny.	
Charles D. Taylor, grand larceny.	

A BANK MESSENGER ROBBED IN A STREET-CAR.

William P. Golden, aged twenty-two, a messenger employed at the Agricultural Iron Works, foot of East Fourteenth street, was robbed of $3,500 in greenbacks, yesterday afternoon, in a railroad car in Avenue C., near Fourteenth street. Golden was sent at noon yesterday to the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, No. 106 Avenue C, where he drew $3,500 in currency, with which the hands employed at the works were to be paid off. On leaving the bank he got on board a car, carrying the money in a brown paper parcel under his arm. Two men got on a few moments after, and sat down opposite him. When the car was near the middle of the block on Avenue C, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, one of the men rose and went to the forward part of the car and opened the door. His companion then left his seat and snatched the bundle of money, and before Golden, who was stupefied by the sudden attack, could give an alarm, he had left the car. The thief then sprang into an express wagon containing three men, which had been driven slowly along beside the car for several blocks. The horse attached to it, a fleet animal, was whipped up, and the wagon was out of sight in a few moments. Golden immediately reported the robbery to his employers, and also at the Eleventh Precinct Police Station. The different Police stations were notified, and the Police were warned to be on the lookout, and Superintendent Walling has detailed Detectives Reilly and Williamson to take charge of the matter. A good description of the thieves in the car has been obtained, and strenuous efforts are being made to effect their capture.

THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms on the 17th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That there is no need of any more Justices to sit in the Police Courts or in the Court of Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That cases are now promptly disposed of in those courts and in a manner more satisfactory than under the former system, and that any legislative interference with the administration of justice in these courts at this time would be prejudicial to the public interest.

Resolved, That D. B. Eaton, Esq. be requested, on behalf of this organization, to oppose any legislation on such subject, and especially the bill, No. 220, now pending before the Senate.

WILLY WALLACH, Chairman.

A WIFE-MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

A woman named Catharine Blankmeyer, living in a dingy tenement at No. 187 Bay street, Jersey City, died yesterday afternoon, in consequence of brutal treatment which she had received on Sunday night, at the hands of her husband, Frederick. Mrs. Blankmeyer was married three years ago last October. She was at that time a widow with three children, one of whom has been residing with his aunt for some time past. The others, a boy about four years of age, and a girl about ten, lived with their mother and step-father. From the statements of the children, it seems that Blankmeyer returned home much the worse for liquor on Sunday night, and threw himself down on a bed in the bed-room. He became angered at something said by the mother to her little daughter, and walking to the sink where she was engaged, struck her in the face. He then knocked her down and kicked her, and finally dealt her a blow upon the cheek which broke her left jaw. With what strength she had left, Mrs. Blankmeyer arose and retreated from the room, but returned soon and laid herself down upon the bed occupied by her little son. Yesterday morning she was unconscious, and Dr. Hadden was called in. After the death of the woman the doctor conveyed information of the circumstances surrounding it, and Officer William Coward was sent to arrest the husband. He found the man in the room, and took him into custody. He was taken before Justice Keese at the First District Police Court for examination yesterday afternoon. His little step-daughter was privately examined as to her knowledge of the case. She was less communicative to the Judge than to others, and seemed to be reluctant to tell all she knew. She said that after she had gone to bed, she heard more noise between her father and mother, but did not listen to it, and that she did not know her mother's jaw had been broken till her mother told her of it in the morning. To others, however, she said that she saw her father inflict the blow which broke the jaw. The dead woman's brother-in-law also testified to the nature of the wounds visible upon the body, and Justice Keese committed Blankmeyer for further examination.

Chief of Police Champney detailed two officers to watch the body of the unfortunate woman, and sent notification of the occurrence to County Physician Stout. A post-mortem examination will be made to-day. Blankmeyer is an oiler in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and claims that his wife received her injuries by falling on the stove.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BRIDGE.

A meeting of the Bridge Directory was held yesterday at the office of the company in Brooklyn. There were present Messrs. Riley, Nultey, McLean, Turmine, and Candee, of New-York, and Messrs. Murphy, Stranahan, Hunter, Powell, Stone, Michals, Marshall, Kingsley, and Carroll, of Brooklyn, Mr. Murphy presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read the President announced that the New-York Common Council had granted permission to the company to run a street railway from Roosevelt street to the New-York anchorage, for the purpose of expediting the conveyance of material. All of the property the company had acquired in New-York City for the anchorage had been paid for. The buildings which now occupied the ground had all, excepting three, been sold by the bridge company to purchasers who had agreed that they should be demolished and all the materials removed by the 1st prox., $900 being realized from the sa e. One building had been rented by the company, this being considered the more remunerative, and two others had been retained by the company as storehouses for material during the building of the bridge. A petition was considered which came from Mr. M. Rosenberg, of Brooklyn. In it he asked the Directors to decide whether they desired certain land fronting on James street. The petition was referred to the Executive Committee. Bids were then opened which had been received for furnishing the four anchor plates which are to weigh 46,000 pounds each. Messrs. Pusey, Jones & Co., of Wilmington, Del., were the lowest bidders, putting the price at 3.9 cents. Messrs. P. M. Mayhem & Co., of New-York, were the lowest bidders for the yellow pine and spruce timber required. The Brooklyn anchorage was finished yesterday, and the workmen who have been there employed are to commence to-day on the New-York side. The President announced that all the stone work of the bridge would be finished this year.

THE STATUETTE OF "YOUNG ARCADIA."

Messrs. Starr & Marcus have recently imported a very beautiful marble group, the work of Signor Luigi Pagani, of Milan, which has been entitled "Young Arcadia." It represents two children, a boy and girl, at that age when childhood is most lovely and lovable, and "but to live is happiness enough." The boy is blowing soap bubbles, and the girl has thrown herself at his feet in a charming attitude of childish abandon, and with her light dress raised is endeavoring to catch the bubbles as they fall. The earnest countenance of the boy and the laughing face of the girl form a fine contrast. The attitudes of the two figures are simple and natural. There has been no straining after effect, no attempt to astonish or to attract attention at the expense of truth. Two children engaged as these are would naturally assume the attitudes Signor Pagani has given to his two Arcadians. At the same time the figures are sufficiently idealized to elevate them above the region of common place. In the choice of material the artist has been peculiarly happy, the marble being as white and pure as snow. To the technical portion of the work the very highest praise can be awarded. In the forms of children of tender age, there is, of course, very little room for anatomical display. Provided the limbs are well proportioned and well rounded, little more is required; but in the draperies, which in this group present unusual difficulties, the artist has lavished all his technical skill. The skirt of the dress held up by the girl is translucent, so finely has the marble been chiseled, and other portions of the accessories have been worked up with equal care. The arrangement of the younger child's tresses is somewhat novel. Perhaps as good an effect might have been obtained by a somewhat broader treatment, but the artist has chosen rather to work out every detail with the nicest attention to finish, and thus the whole admits of the closest scrutiny. The group, we are informed, is not for sa e, it having been purchased almost as soon as placed on exhibition in the show-rooms, where it will remain for a few days.

ASSAULT ON DETECTIVE ELDER.

Martin Miller, a fruit dealer at Fulton Market, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with assaulting Detective William G. Elder, of the Central Office. The detective swore that on the 10th of March he heard Miller address improper remarks and attempt to assault a butcher's boy, named William Egan. The detective interfered, and displaying his shield, called on Miller to desist; but the latter refused. The detective again attempted to prevent him from assaulting the boy, whereupon Miller seized him by the throat and committed the assault complained of. Miller became so violent, Detective Elder stated, that the services of two policemen were necessary to take him to the Station-house. A number of witnesses for the defense testified that Elder did not display his shield until after he had seized Miller, and the latter, in the belief that the detective was a private citizen, resented the interference. The jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted Miller.

ARREST OF AN EMIGRANT SWINDLER.

On the 17th of March Patrick Burns, a newly-arrived emigrant, encountered an emigrant runner named James F. Callahan, at Castle Garden. Callahan speedily ingratiated himself into the confidence of Burns, and obtained possession of sixty-three British sovereigns, which he volunteered to get exchanged. The obliging runner forgot to return, and another was added to the list of emigrants swindled at Castle Garden. It was subsequently discovered that Callahan could be found in Philadelphia, and a warrant for his arrest was intrusted to Peter Groden, one of the Twenty-sixth Precinct officers attached to Castle Garden, for execution. Groden arrested Callahan in Philadelphia, and brought him to the District Attorney's office yesterday. The captured runner was committed to the Tombs without bail.

A LOVER'S REVENGE.

Lizzie Sidenward, aged twenty, of No. 40 City Hall place, while standing at the corner of Chatham and Baxter streets last evening with some friends, waiting for a car, was approached by Jacob Southerman, of No. 148 Third avenue, who drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her. The ball entered the left side of her head, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal, wound. The young girl fell to the sidewalk, and Southerman attempted to run away, but was arrested by Officer Mullery and locked up in the Oak Street Station-house. He had been paying his addresses to Miss Sidenward, who did not receive them with approval, and his attempted murder of her was prompted by jealousy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Plans for the erection of fifty-seven new buildings at a total cost of $692,500 have been proposed at the department during the past week.

The New-York Homeopathic Fair, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, is still in successful operation, new attractions being continually added by the ladies and gentlemen in charge.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury April 10, $1,528,618 39; receipts last week, $259,245 83; payments, $474,146 05; amount in the Treasury April 17, $1,313,718 17.

Mr. John T. Wood, F. R. I. B. A., will deliver a series of two lectures on "The History of the City of Ephesus, and the Discovery of the Temple of Diana," illustrated by stereoscopic views, at the Cooper Union, on Thursday and Saturday, April 23 and 24.

August Barth, aged twenty-seven, who said he had no home, was yesterday arrested by Officer James Hart in the act of robbing the poor-boxes in St. Patrick's Cathedral by means of a slender piece of whalebone, one end of which was covered with bird-lime.

The wooden pavements on portions of Sixth and Seventh avenues are in a dilapidated condition. Alderman Morris and other City Fathers assert that if the majority of the owners of property on any one block sign a petition to have it repaved, they will have ordinances passed authorizing the work.

A plaintiff in a suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company recovered $750 damages against the company, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for having been put off a car for not having a transfer ticket for which he had paid, but which the conductor failed to furnish him.

The annual Spring festival of the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at No. 325 Rivington street. Mrs. Hester A. Benedict has volunteered to entertain the boys with original and select readings and recitations, and Mr. Charles Anderson and several other artists, ladies and gentlemen will furnish the musical part of the programme.

The New-Haven Steam-boat Company's new and elegant steamer, C. H. Northam, has resumed her trips for the season, leaving New-York at 3 P. M. and New-Haven at 11:30 P. M. This company contemplates making a landing at 3:15 P. M., on and after May 1, at Twenty-third street, East River, for the accommodation of travelers. Steam-boat trains will commence running as usual about the middle of May.

The regular meeting of the geological section of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History was held last evening at the society's rooms, No. 64 Madison avenue. The proceedings were begun by the reading of a paper on "The Fossil Fishes of the Catskill Group," by the President, Dr. J. S. Newberry, after which the report of the committee appointed to investigate the earthquake of December, 1874, was read by the Chairman, Prof. D. S. Martin.

The fifth annual meeting of the McClintock Association was held in St. Paul's Methodist Church yesterday. This association is composed of ladies, and has for its object the collection and loaning of money to the students of the Drew Theological Seminary, to enable them to prepare for the ministry. Mrs. Daniel Drew was re-elected President, and Mrs. D. D. Chamberlain Treasurer. Mrs. Dr. Strong is Secretary. The amount collected during the past year was $2,254 78.

A committee of the Produce Exchange, composed of Horace Ingersoll, John S. Sills, Samuel W. Bowne, Howard Spear, William J. Richardson, Edward Dillenbeck, S. L. Bowman, William H. Leadbetter, William Afflick, William H. Holmes, William Ebbitt, and Presidents Butler, of the Sixth Avenue Railroad; White, of the Dry Dock Railroad; Carey, of the Christopher and Fourteenth Street Railroad; and Sullivan, of the Brooklyn City Railroads, went to Albany yesterday to oppose the enactment of Senate bill No. 87, "to regulate the sale of baled hay and straw in the State of New-York." The bill has passed both houses, and is now before the Governor for his signature.

BROOKLYN.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen, yesterday, a communication was read from the Board of City Works, asking for an appropriation of $145,000 for the extension of the Ridgewood water distribution. It was referred to the appropriate committee. The annual report of the Commissioners of City Works was presented and placed on file. It shows a deficiency of $17,659 39, and says that in consequence of the delay in erecting the new storage reservoir a scant supply of water may be expected during the coming season. The board was then adjourned.

THE NATIONAL GUARD VETERANS.

The Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment held its annual meeting at Delmonico's last evening. From 8 o'clock until 9:30 the polls were opened for the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Colonel, Marshall Lefferts; Lieutenant Colonel, Cyrus H. Loutrel; Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick; Quartermaster, Henry J. Liebenau; Captains, C. H. Meday, H. C. Shumway, William A. Speaight, Alfred Schermerhorn, William A. Burtis, James Price, to fill vacancy; Lieutenants, George Tuthill, William H. Riblet, John J. McLaren, Henry S. Bidwell, Peter Van Inderstine; Inspectors of Election for 1876, William P. Howell, William R. Sproulls, William M. Burns. The report of the Secretary showed the number enrolled to be 974, of which 156 were provided with uniforms. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $6,894 57, and expenditures, $6,646 76. Col. Pond, on behalf of the Committee on the Revision of the By-laws, presented a report comprising ten articles, which was adopted. A committee of ten was appointed to act with the active regiment in procuring a new armory. It was voted that the entire association should provide themselves with uniforms, and go to Boston in a body to be present at the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Congressman C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the New-York Hotel.

Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Aristarchi Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Robert Grant Watson, Secretary of the British Legation, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs and Capt. K. R. Breese, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

Henry Howard, Secretary of the British Legation, and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, are at the Brevoort House.

Rodney W. Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom, United State Navy, and Lieuts. Eden and Robinson, of the British Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. M'JILTON.

The funeral of Rev. John W. McJilton, D. D., who died in this City on Tuesday, took place in Baltimore Friday. The remains left New-York at 9:30 A. M. on Thursday, accompanied by Mr. David B. Small, a son-in-law, and two daughters of the deceased. They arrived at Baltimore at 3 o'clock, and were then taken in charge of and escorted to Christ Church by a delegation of twenty Knights Templar of Maryland Commandery, No. 1. On reaching the church the handsome casket containing the remains was placed upon a catafalque at the head of the centre aisle. The casket and catafalque were covered with wreaths, bouquets, and loose-cut flowers. The attendance at the church during the services was very large. Delegations were present from Maryland Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland, the deceased having been a Past Commander of the former, and Past Grand High Priest of the latter. He was also Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several members of which were present. The regular Episcopal burial service was read by Dr. Leakin, Rector of Trinity Church, after which the casket was removed to the hearse by eight Knights Templar. The funeral cortege was escorted to Greenmount Cemetery by Maryland Commandery. The funeral procession was one of the largest that has been seen in Baltimore for some time. On reaching the cemetery the remains were interred in the family lot, with the final religious and Masonic rites, the last named being conducted by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, Grand Master.

CALIFORNIA COAL.

Although, says the San Francisco *Chronicle,* it has been very generally believed throughout California that there was an abundance of coal underlying the surface in many localities, no very marked discoveries have been developed until quite recently. The company which was formed last year to mine for coal near Livermore has been industriously at work since that time in carrying on their researches. About five weeks ago their labor was rewarded by the striking of a 5½-foot vein of fine bituminous coal, and it is in such a condition that the amount which can be obtained is only limited by the number of men employed in mining it. The entire cost of mining and transportation to San Francisco need not exceed $6 per ton, which is considerably below the present prices. The company are now purchasing iron for the purpose of building a tramway from the surface to the end of the tunnel where the coal is being mined.

"ISS MOMMY DRUFF?"

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* tells this story of one of the most careful engineers in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company: A few days ago he was detailed for a limited time to run on the Kutztown branch. While making a trip toward that borough his engine was making very good time, and just as the train was thundering down through a cut and the engine had passed through, a little fellow was discovered ahead on the track waving his hands as if something terrible was wrong. The engineer whistled for brakes, then shut off and reversed his lever, and stopped just a few yards away from the boy. The engineer wiped the dust from his eyes, and leaning out of the cab window he asked, "What's wrong, young fellow?" The boy edged his way up alongside the engine, and opening his eyes wide, he innocently inquired in good old Pennsylvania German, "Iss de mommy druff?" The little fellow had crossed the fields to see whether his mother from Reading was on the train. There was a laugh all around, the boy was told "no," and in a few minutes the train was off again for Kutztown.

A RACE FOR A THIEF.

There was an exciting little chase after a sneak thief in Boston, on Friday. It seems that about 1:20 o'clock on that day, Mr. J. H. Peters, of Hudson, Mass., who keeps an account at the North National Bank, corner of Franklin and Devonshire streets, Boston, was standing at a desk in the bank, making up his deposits. He had counted out $600 in packages of $100 each, which he had cross piled, when a man entered the bank, approaching Mr. Peters, and showing him a check, asked him if he could tell him where he could get it cashed. Mr. Peters looked up from the desk, and the instant he did so, another man, who stood on the opposite side of Mr. Peters, grabbed the pile of bills and made his exist out of the bank into Franklin street. In descending the iron steps the thief stumbled and fell upon the sidewalk. Mr. Peters, although advanced in years, retains the sprightliness of youth., Leaving $100 on the desk, he started in pursuit of the robber. The cry of "Stop thief!" was raised, and a crowd was soon in pursuit of the fellow, who, after running down Franklin and into Federal street, finding himself too hotly pursued to escape, subsided into a walk and quietly stepped into a store, where he attempted to conceal himself behind a pile of paper. Mr. Peters, who was close after him, followed, and after calling for a guard for the doorway, so that the rogue should not escape, seized him and took from his hand one of the $100 rolls of bills. The fellow had the hardihood to assert that the crowd were chasing the wrong man, and that the money was his, and actually wrenched it from the possession of Mr. Peters, who was obliged to make a second struggle for his property, which proved successful. That the right man was caught was proved by the fact that the paper band inclosing the bills bore the initials of Mr. Peters, so that he can positively identify it. The remaining $400 were found behind some packages of goods where they had been thrown. All the money was thus recovered, and Mr. Peters received the congratulations and compliments of his friends upon the recovery of his money and for his conduct. The thief was given in custody of the Police. It is believed he is the man who stole the unsigned bills from the Hide and Leather Bank the other day.

DAMAGES FROM THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Mrs. Blair, widow of an express messenger, who was accidentally killed on the Erie Railway, obtained a verdict in the Circuit Court at Hornellsville last week for $4,000 as damages. The point made by the defendants was that the Express Company had agreed by contract that no damages should be claimed for accident or death of express employes, but Judge James C. Smith refused to grant the motion asking for a verdict for defendants on said grounds, and therefore the jury assessed such damages as they saw fit.

VACANT FARMS.

A Boston paper says: There are many farms in our hill towns capable of yielding fair crops and quite far from being exhausted, which are cultivated inadequately or not at all, and which could be bought or rented at very low rates. There are farms in this State, at no great distance from Boston, which can be bought to-day for a little more than it cost to erect the buildings which stand on them. Yet these very farms can be made to yield a lucrative return to suitable cultivation.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUSH CONTINUES AND ADMIRATION UNIVERSAL.—The Spring style of gentlemen's HATS, introduced by KNOX, has hit the popular fancy, and all gentlemen of taste select their hats at his store, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale dealers can obtain their supplies at No. 212 Broadway.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—Printing Cloths firm at 5⅞c., 30 days, for 64x64 standard and extra spot goods, with moderate business.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Houston, from Bermuda.—Mrs. Petersen, Miss Petersen, Mrs. Bolasky, J. Thorn, Mrs. Thorn, G. W. Thorn, J. Fellows, Mrs. Fellows, Dr. Jenkins, R. N.; Mrs. Jenkins, G. H. Day, Ezra Brooks, C. T. Lazelle, Samuel Cooley, Mrs. Cooley, Miss Cooley, Miss Kendall, Mrs. Hale, Mrs Root, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jewett, L. Dater, L. Downer, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill and nurse, J. Underhill, O. P. H. Cleland and wife, O. H. Booth, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Delamater, Miss Ida Delamater, C. H. Mallory, Mrs. C. H. Mallory, Miss Mallory, Lieut. William G. Edie, R. N. Lieut. C. H. Robinson, R. N.; Herbert Scovell, A. Goodland, H. Sugden, Deluca Pio.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—Edmond Nugent, Mrs. Nugent, Master Edmond N. Nugent, Miss Rhoda Jane Nugent, Miss Maryon Nugent, Miss Louisa Nugent, Miss Florence E. Nugent, Master John G. Nugent, C. Bartleet, Miss Cath. Crowley, Miss Nora Crowley, Mr. Marston, Mrs. Marston, B. Keefe, Miss Keefe, Capt. Brabazon, Mr. Loisel, P. Aldworth, W. J. Mathews, Miss Emily Blades, Miss S. J. Littler, Charles Johnston, Col. J. H. Donovan, United States Army, David Stewart, Thomas Diiverd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:14 | Sun sets....6:45 | Moon rises..6:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:14 | Gov. Island..8:03 | Hell Gate...9:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, April 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Saga (Norw.,) Nielsen, Limerick, Ireland, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Sarah, Nichols, Amsterdam, Eagle, Blakeslee & Lewin; J. H. Schwensey, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Liverpool, England, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Harriet Hussey, Shaw, Naples, Italy, C. L. Wright & Co.; Maria Pace, (Ital.) Tesori, Cork or Falmouth for orders, J. C. Seager; Anna T., (Aust.,) Giovanelli, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Bams, (Norw.,) Arnoldsen, Cette, France, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Bermuda April 15, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge. April 18, lat. 38 41, lon. 72 48, passed brig Julia Lingley, (of St. John, N. B.,) steering S. E. by S.; same date, off Absecom, steam-ship Florida, bound S.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston April 10, via Key West 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool April 8, via Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 25 cabin and 631 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. April 16, lat. 41 54, lon. 51, passed some pieces of ice, same time temperature of sea 50, and air 45; same date, lat. 41 57, lon. 53, passed Dominion line steamer Quebec, bound E.; 17th, lat. 41 44, lon. 59, British ship showing L N J R, standing southward.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Mangam, Portland.

Brig Castalia, (of Richmond, Me.,) Whitmore, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr. Racehorse, Miller, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Alexander Douglass.

Schr. S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to G. Hunter & Son—bound to Albany.

Schr. W. A. Morrell, Kelley, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Haley, Haley, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Curtis, Quinlan, Virginia.

Schr. M. W. Drew, French, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to R. A. Fairchild.

Schr. John Young, Young, Virginia.

Schr. Anthony Kelley, Greenwood, Virginia.

Schr. yacht Tarolinta, (N. Y. Y. C.,) Dayton, Havana 8 ds., to Henry A. Kent. April 13, lat. 35 15, lon. 71 36, spoke brig John Shay, from Cardenas for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr. Jacob M. Haskell, (of Boston,) Crowell, Messina 36 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Jno E. Sanford, (of Taunton,) Deane, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Jennie E. Simmons, (of Philadelphia,) Young, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. Stephen S. Lee, Gribble, Key West 25 ds., with mdse. to Benner & Pinckney.

Schr. Clara, Carberry, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr. Success, Reynolds, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie E. Carter, Carter, Boston.

Schr. Hattie Lou, Mason, New-London.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsey, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Rose, Rose, Providence.

Schr. Gov. Coney, Riley, Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Providence.

Schr. Clara Belle, Nickerson, Providence.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Pawtucket.

Schr. L. Daniels, Buell, Provincetown.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. B. Anderson, Roach, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. W. Parker, Dean, Fall River.

Schr. J. C. Crafts, Greeley, Rockland, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Blast, Taylor, Somerset, for Trenton.

Schr. H. R. Congdon, Conley, New-Haven.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Searles, Wickford.

Schr. Ann Eliza Jones, Bridgeport, for Trenton.

Schr. Sunwick, Lynch, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

SAILED.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, for London; barks Bjorntraa, for Stockholm; J. H. Schwensen, for ——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 19.—Sld. for the United States, T. Powell, Sarpedon, Emerald Isle, Belgium, Folkefesten, E. Southard, Enrique, Countess of Dufferin, Nelson, Libertas, D. M. Dickie, Hes, Vasco de Gama.

Arr. from the United States on the 13th inst., Surprise, Sullivan, Annie Batchelder.

Arr. on the 16th inst., Mary M. Bird, Camille, Enos Soule, the latter at Cuxhaven.

Also arr. on the 16th inst., Albert W. Smith, A. F. Stoneman, and Spectator, the last two at Copenhagen.

Arr. on the 19th inst., Henrietta, Solo, Three Brothers, Coldstream, Loch Urr, Dunsinane, and Hesperus, the latter in the Channel.

Arr. at Crookhaven on the 19th, City of Dublin.

At Liverpool on the 19th, Isoima.

At London at the 19th, dismasted, Resource.

Also arr. on the 19th, Ida P.

The bark Esther, Capt. Loring, from New-Orleans, for Hoore, has arr. at Scilly damaged, having been in collision.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The American Line steamer Indiana, from Philadelphia, arr. off Brow Head this morning.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Algeria, Capt. McMickan, from New-York April 7, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock P. M. Saturday.

LARNE, April 19.—The State Line steam-ship State of Georgia sld. hence yesterday at 7 o'clock A. M., for New-York.

LONDON, April 19.—The White Star steamer Celtic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York April 10, arr. off Fastnet at 5 P. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, April 17.—Arr. steam-ship P. Caland, Deldes, New-York.

PLYMOUTH, April 19.—The Hamburg-American steamer Westphalia, Capt. Ludewig, from New-York April 8, arr. here to-day and proceeded to Hamburg.

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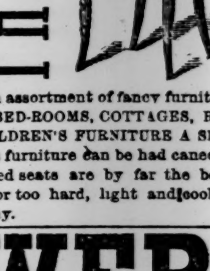

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Caned seats are by far the best of all, neither too soft nor too hard, light and cool in Summer, and very healthy.

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NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.

KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house.*

LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success.*

PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all.*

STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*

WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere.*

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